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Vol. CLXXXIV No. 2405 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC FEBRUARY 23 1946

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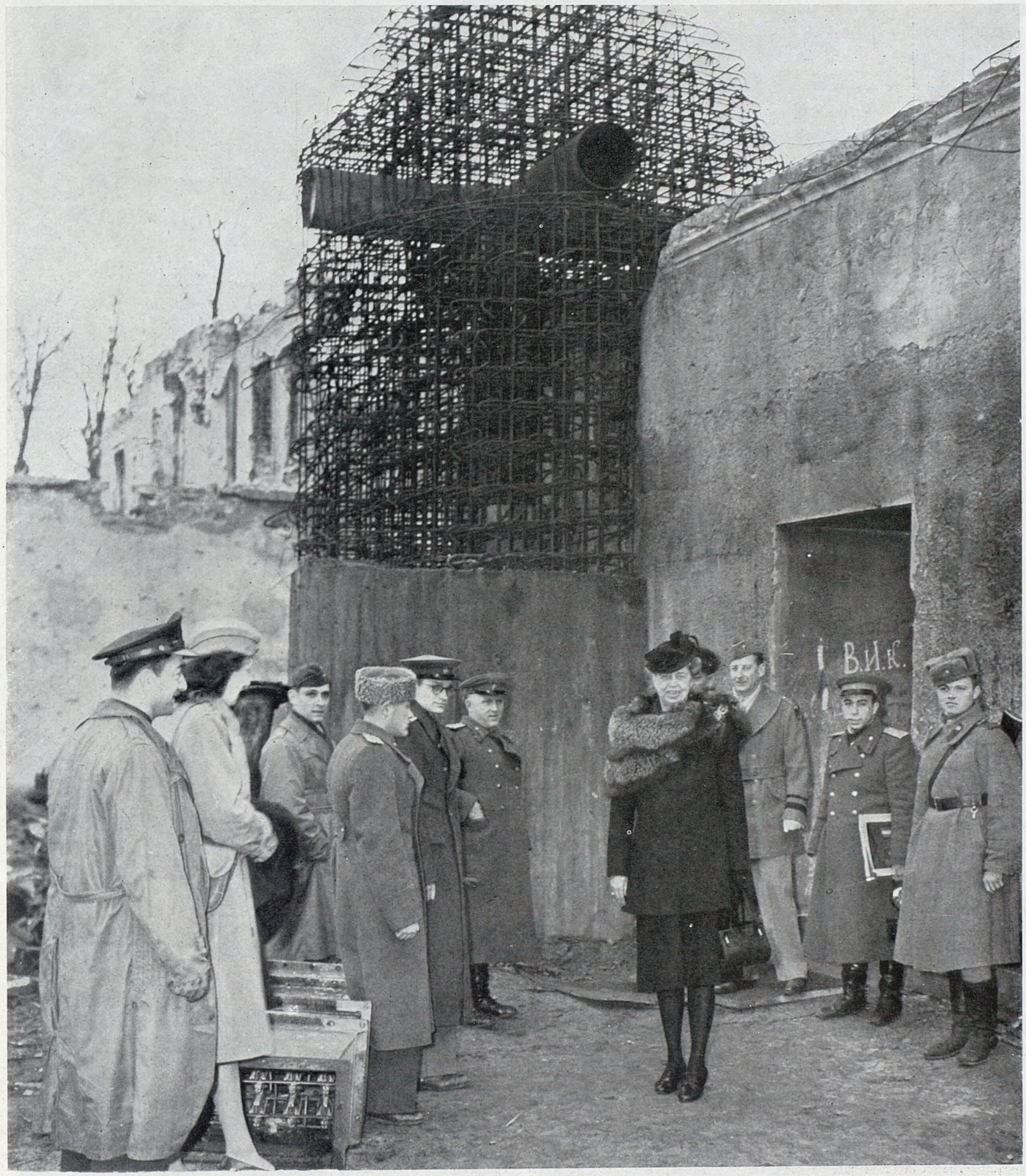

THE BUNKER IN WHICH HITLER AND EVA DIED: MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WITH SOVIET AND U.S. OFFICERS OUTSIDE THE DEEP SHELTER IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR OF BERLIN—An incident during her lightning tour of Germany at the close of the U.N.O. Session

THE now-famous bunker, the deep shelter from which Hitler screamed his last orders before the collapse of Berlin and where he died with Eva Braun and members of the Goebbels family, was visited by Mrs. Roosevelt in the course of her lightning tour of Germany. The shelter lies many feet below the ground, and, as can be seen from this picture, the steel reinforcing was of the most elaborate kind. Within, the offices and living-rooms were luxuriously furnished, and there was a first-class system of ventilation. During her stay of twenty-four hours in Berlin Mrs. Roosevelt gave her impressions of Germany. "As far as I can judge," she declared, "there is possibly hunger, but no starvation. German children look in fair condition; in better condition than some of the children I have seen in Britain. I am more concerned, however, for people living in territories which have been occupied than I am for the Germans"

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Ministerial Inquisition.—

The present Government has been long enough in office for each chief Minister, whether in or outside the Cabinet, to have furnished proofs of his ability. Everyone has had his own particular "day" in Parliament—some have figured in the House as "principals" on many occasions. There has been plenty of time to test the merits of each departmental chief by his works and progress reports. All allowance must, of course, be made for the superhuman difficulties of the times, for unforeseeable setbacks and new circumstances; and full allowance must in fairness be taken, in considering the record of an individual Minister, of the agreed policy of this first Socialist-Government-with-unquestioned power not to allow immediately urgent problems to interfere with a swift transformation of Britain into a Socialist Heaven. From this test of individuals, it would be generally agreed, only one Minister emerges with undisputed laurels—Mr. Bevin. There can be very few of any political colour or partiality seriously to contest the justice of those laurels. The Premier of late has been curiously eclipsed. His weakness perhaps has been chiefly revealed in a lack of co-ordination between his departments. He rules over a Cabinet of water-tight compartments. Most of the brickbats have been aimed at the Ministers of Food, of Housing, of Agriculture, of Labour. Of these the Minister of Agriculture has had more than his fair share. He has been let down by lack of co-ordination and a general lack of foresight, which is the prime responsibility of the Premier. The Chancellor of the Exchequer got through his first test with credit and showed himself equal to the difficult job of *exposition*. His real test can only come when his theories have stood the test of practice. Rightly or wrongly, I should judge that the departments of food (certainly) and housing have been most open to criticism. Mr. Morrison has of late been less in the public eye. The Minister of Education has her major tests still to pass. Sir Stafford Cripps is handicapped by the complexity of his job and by a manner which repels even some of his political supporters. The Law officers of this Government appear (more than usually) as special pleaders *ad hoc*, as counsel for the defence in all and any causes in which the Government is put on its defence before the bar of the House. At the time of writing, one might say: "Bevin first and the rest nowhere." But the Government has still nine-tenths of its life to live and very little of the seed sown in stony ground yet shows above the surface.

Bevin's Working Day.—

"Bevin, thou shouldst be sleeping at this hour. England has need of thee." I write these lines at the week-end, when the Foreign Secretary certainly should be taking things easily. Our Foreign Secretaries these days are usually kept hard at work. I doubt whether Palmerston ever, or Eden at his war-busiest, put in four consecutive days of such gruelling hard labour as did Bevin last week. He argued the British case in two critical debates before U.N., making several speeches and conducting heated arguments "off." He introduced the Food-Crisis resolution of the Great Powers before the Assembly, and he made an impassioned, and reasonably partisan, speech in the debate on the Trade Disputes Repeal Measure. Any one of these speeches would rank as a major engagement, requiring a deal of preparation and making a considerable tax on the speaker's strength. Add the routine duties of his office, which at the moment are far from "routine" in importance and complexity, and you may fairly say that Bevin's week was a gruelling test, and perhaps a record even for an unusually hard-worked Minister of State.

Peace Celebrations.—

Things may look brighter by Whitsun. This is a dreary time of year always, and in particular in 1946, politically, economically and seasonally. So there is nothing Scrooge-like in hearing without enthusiasm of plans for celebrating peace and victory by triumphal marches and other junketings. What Peace? Oh, death, where is thy Victory? Peace is in the balance and Death's Victory all too prominent. It is not easy to look forward with enthusiasm to ornamental poles, flag-decked streets, diverted traffic, carpenters engaged on building temporary stands and barricades. Even whole holidays appear inappropriate. Junketing suggests feasting; feasting implies plenty. And plenty depends (as we are often warned) on hard work. "Bread and circuses," as I ventured to remark, are the sops thrown by Governments to their critical or disgruntled peoples. But the circuses and the bread should be 50-50. Well, but it's a poor heart that never rejoices! On the other hand, there is a connection between a poor heart and an empty stomach. When the captains and the kings ride by along the coloured lanes of London, it will be well that all the watchers should comprehend the meaning of the pageant, which will be costly and long in preparation. It will not do if, when informed that our leaders are celebrating Peace and Victory, the man-in-the-street shall answer—"Why?"

"Our Future in Our Own Hands."—

My caption is one of several trite phrases which are the delight of Ministerial orators of all parties. The phrase is usually coupled with an observation on the blessings of "the democratic ideal." No one succeeds in finding a working definition of "democracy"; no one now troubles to examine the phrase, "our future in our own hands." Why? It is so patently mere clap-trap. It is just an oratorical lie. You and I wish to be on terms of perfect friendship and understanding with Russians and Americans. We desire so to conduct our imperial responsibilities and trusteeships as to give no cause for offence or suspicion to the united nations. We desire to pull ourselves out of the verge of bankruptcy by root and branch retrenchment in expenditure. We are genuinely anxious to be told the facts of our economic situation and of political conditions, however unpleasant, in order that we can form a reasoned judgment concerning the rival claims of feeding starving humanity and improving the lot of our own people. "Our future is in our own hands." What then can we do about it? The answer (as regards the few items quoted) is, of course, "Nothing whatever in the immediate future." And *delay* is fatal. We are in the hands of a Government which no action of ours could shake for four years at least, even if we wished to shake it. Politically and economically, we are at its mercy for at least four years. It may be doing the best possible for us. If it is *not*, we cannot dismiss it, to-day or to-morrow. If our chosen Ministers are *not* cementing friendship and understanding with Russia and America; are *not* steering us from the crater of bankruptcy by sound and radical retrenchment; are not reorganising our economic life as we wish, what means have you and I to instal new leaders or direct those in power within the vital limit of time? Absolutely none. We can reverse our mandate now and then at a by-election, but that method will take years for accomplishment. We cannot force on our Government within four years a demand to reduce wartime squandermania by even 25 per cent. "Our future is in our own hands." If so, our hands are locked in unbreakable fetters. Can you cite an oratorical phrase that is emptier or more cynical? We can save paper which Bureaucracy wastes and do without the petrol which Bureaucracy swims in and the houses which Bureaucracy occupies. We can obey orders and suffer in silence or cheerfully. But that is all rather passive "Democracy."

ENGLAND'S FUTURE QUEEN: A new and charming portrait of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth taken recently at Buckingham Palace. Since the close of the war, Princess Elizabeth has appeared increasingly both at public engagements and at dances in Mayfair and the West End

Traffic in Arms.—

The older bandits of Maidenhead Thicket and Hounslow were wont to hold their pistols to our heads and demand our money. The modern bandits—our Bureaucracy—having long since obtained our money, now hold us up for our pistols. Naturally, it does not do for lawless men to go about England holding up bank messengers and jewellers; and a collection of small-arms and grenades is very desirable. The best way to do the job is to search all leave-parties arriving in England. Meanwhile, it is reasonable that, with armed bands roving the country, respectable squires and farmers living in isolated spots should resent the constant refusal of the Police to renew their licences to possess a pistol. But Bureaucracy goes much further. It takes away our property without compensation. Since 1939 I have handed to the Police two pistols, both worth money, which came to me as residuary legatee of an estate. I was urged to do so during the national danger of invasion in 1940. Of course, I can't get them back. Equally surely, I can't get compensation for my loss of property. Those pistols are worth £10 at least. If this be not an instance of Bureaucratic banditry, I know not what banditry is. It is sheer cheating, following lying, by a Government hard pressed. It is almost too rich to be conceded an "amnesty" if we will hand to the Government our private property and *not ask for compensation*. This is nationalisation-without-compensation, so dear to a Socialist Government. It is a perfect example of how the private citizen is cheated by his Government, with lies in times of danger and dishonest practices in times of peace. Compare pledges concerning post-war credits, relaxation of controls, homes for heroes, and so on.

"Mere Boys."—

The inexorable passage to old age is never so painfully made clear to a man as when he observes that his "fag" at school is promoted to highest office. Men who were still schoolboys when I was at Oxford now throng the Bench of Bishops, the Court of Appeal, and so on. As for many of our Pro-Consuls, Field-Marshals, Air Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, they were not born or thought of when I was a schoolboy. These promotions of "mere boys" may react on a man in one of two ways: It may plunge him in depression, with the reflection that he himself has been left behind, a failure in life. Or it may decide him that merit no longer exists to fill the high offices of State and that "any infants" may be chosen haphazard, or by backstair influence, for posts once held by responsible men. Neither reaction is healthy or sensible. Each man chooses his own career, and very few are aware of the degree of their success in that career, or of how they strike their contemporaries. It may be that "there are more people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows." I like to think so. And as for the failure of merit, generally, that's all my eye also. No man is indispensable. Amurath to Amurath succeeds and does the job quite well. Even those "eminent Victorians" in their Valhalla probably thank God they lived when they did live, and were not called on to cope with some of the problems of to-day.

THE OLD STAGER

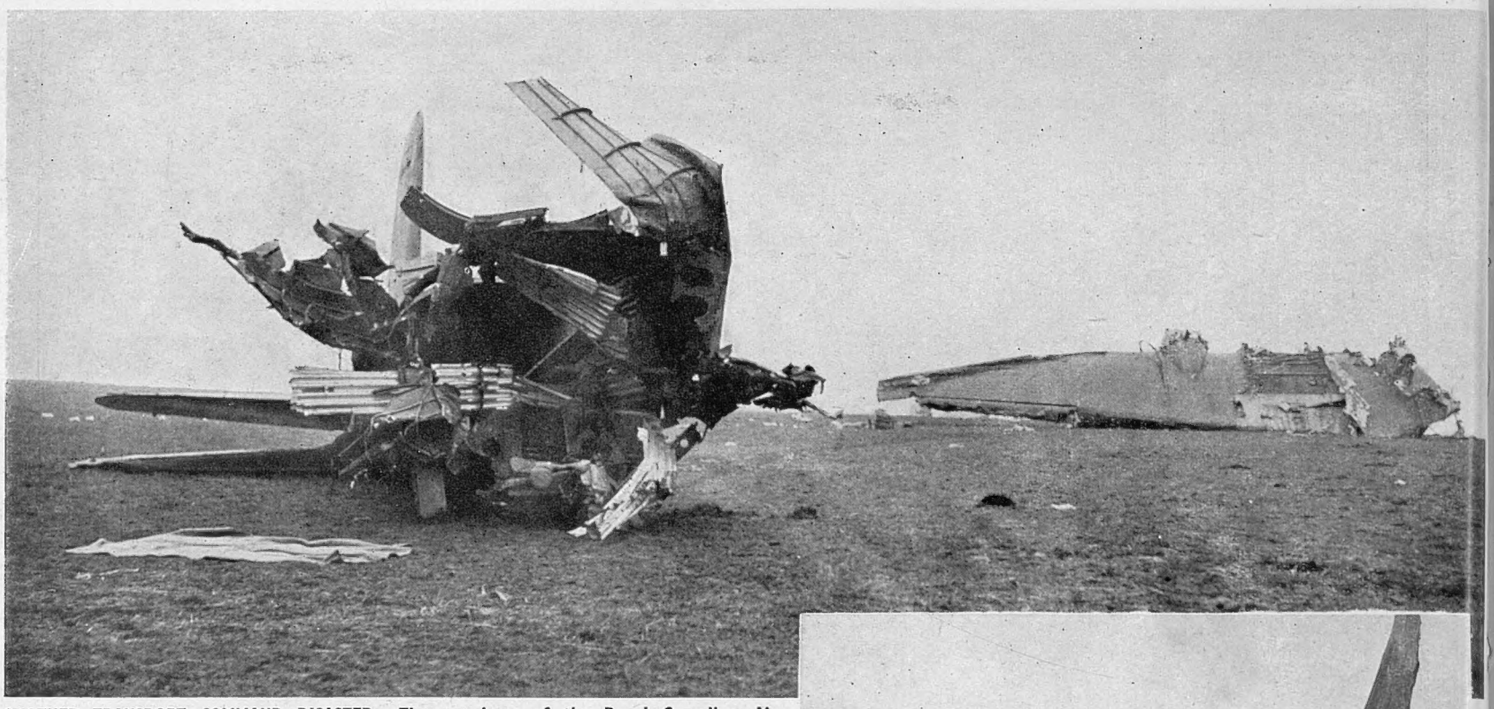
NEW YORK—THE "GREAT WHITE WAY" IS DESERTED : This was the scene in Times Square just after midnight on the city's "Day of Paralysis," when the Mayor, General O'Dwyer, closed all business houses and places of entertainment because of the critical lack of fuel. Usually the streets are thronged at this hour as the theatres and cinemas empty and thousands start for home

SCENES IN THREE CITIES
–New York, Madrid, London

On February 12 New York was subjected to a regime almost like martial law, for over-night its governance was turned over to the Disaster Control Board as a result of the tugboat workers' strike creating a dire fuel shortage. Stores and office buildings did not open, theatres and cinemas were closed, and there were no tramways. Times Square bore an air of desertion. After eighteen hours the New York Health Commissioner was able to revoke the closing order, because of the arrival in the city of 2,600,000 gallons of fuel oil, but the citizens were deeply disturbed at the thought that they were at the mercy of a few thousand tug boat workers

SEGOVIA—FRANCO STILL DOES THE OLD BALCONY ACT : For years Hitler and Mussolini treated Europe to these exhibitions, and here the Caudillo is seen in similar vein. General Franco has been making a tour of Spain in search of popular support for his regime, and his efforts have been directed particularly in support of the Army in its role as national peacemaker. Meanwhile, Monarchists, supporting the claims of Don Juan, and Republicans have been active in Madrid and other cities

LONDON—THE FIRE AT VICTORIA STATION : Flames cascading down from the roof, some of them igniting the tops of carriages, during the spectacular blaze at the Southern Railway terminus. Substantial damage was done to the roof and to a block of railway offices, and all the electric services in and out of the station were stopped for some hours. The empty train which was set alight was at once taken away by a shunting engine, and the Penicillin Exhibition Train was also removed

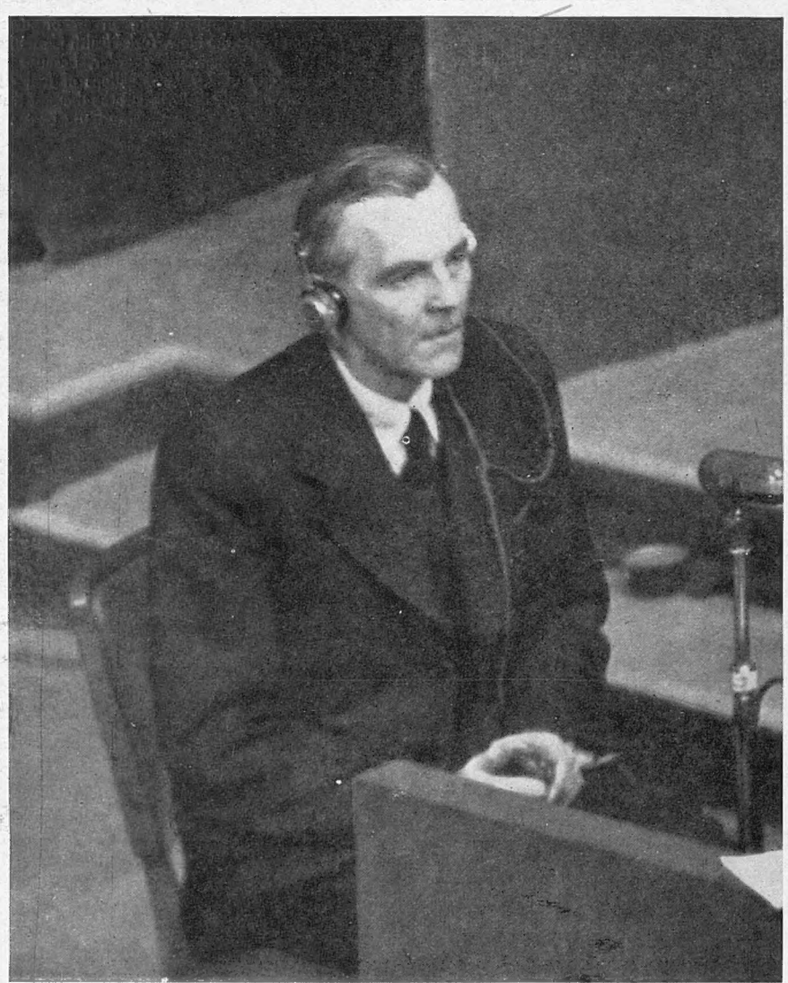


ANOTHER TRANSPORT COMMAND DISASTER : The wreckage of the Royal Canadian Air Force Dakota after it had crashed at Chelsham, near Caterham, Surrey, with the loss of nine lives. In the foreground is the smashed tail unit, and the greater part of the fuselage lies in the distance. The plane, which was bringing Army and R.A.F. personnel home from Germany, crashed into the side of an 800 ft. ridge, descending upon a piece of ground that has been the scene of a dozen accidents in the past seven years. Among the injured was Major-General Somervill Chilton, an administrative officer of the Rhine Army. Some of the passengers were on Compassionate Leave

FROM THE WEEK'S HEADLINES

Happenings at Home and Abroad

A PROPELLER BLADE DUG DEEP INTO THE GROUND ON WORM'S HEATH, CATERHAM, after the ill-fated Transport Command Dakota had crashed with twenty passengers on board : Eye-witnesses declared that the Dakota lost a wing and ploughed its way through some woodland before finally disintegrating



FIELD-MARSHAL VON PAULUS GIVES EVIDENCE AT NUREMBERG : The defeated commander, who surrendered to the Russians at Stalingrad and afterwards became a member of the "Free German Movement" in Moscow, seated in the witness-box at the Nazi trials, where his evidence has thrown further light on German aggression. Von Paulus declared that the German invasion of Russia in 1941 was worked out in the autumn of 1940, and he showed that Keitel and Jodl were particularly implicated. In subsequent sessions at Nuremberg, counsel for the defence attempted to shake the evidence of Von Paulus, but they had little success. It was also revealed that Keitel and Jodl repeatedly refused to countenance the Stalingrad surrender in order to bring the greatest possible credit on German arms in the disastrous circumstances. Von Paulus was promoted to Field Marshal after his surrender

THE BATTLE FOR EXISTENCE IN BERLIN : Citizens scrambling amid the refuse dumped by a British Army truck ; an everyday scene in the once-proud German capital, now emerging from its first post-war winter. The refuse consists of sweepings from a neighbouring barracks, and there is invariably a small crowd of men and women waiting for the arrival of the lorry. The moment the refuse is dumped, the battle begins. With sharp sticks the people work with the speed of ants, and the most-prized items are cigarette-ends, two or three of which can be made into one cigarette and sold for as much as ten marks. The people find that cigarettes have infinitely more bargaining power than money in these hard times

ALL GERMANS ARE BEING EXPELLED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA—THE FIRST PARTY OF REFUGEES WAITING ON SNOW-COVERED MARIENBAD STATION : A prelude to the long journey which has taken them into Germany in search of homes and the means of livelihood

Under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, and in accordance with laws subsequently enacted by the Czechoslovakian Government, all Germans are now being expelled from Czechoslovakia, and when the first large party left Marienbad the Prague Press hailed it as an historic day for the Republic. "Czechoslovakia will now be a state without a fifth column," declared one leading article, "a purely Slav state composed of Czechs and Slovaks." Many of those who are being expelled have lived in Czechoslovakia all their lives, but they are all of undoubted German origin and supported Konrad Henlein in his local Nazi movement in the days before Munich, when the Sudeten crisis loomed large in Europe

14,500 GUINEAS FOR A PRIZE BULL—PITTODRIE UPRIGHT, THE SUPREME CHAMPION AT PERTH SHORTHORN SALES, FETCHES THE WORLD RECORD PRICE : The pedigree bull is paraded round the ring before being sold to Mr. Ralph L. Smith, a Missouri rancher, at the highest price ever paid for livestock

Pittodrie Upright, a magnificent beef bull, took the centre of the stage at Perth Shorthorn Sales last week, and, after spectacular bidding, was finally knocked down to an American buyer acting on behalf of Mr. Ralph L. Smith, of Missouri, for the world's record price of 14,500 guineas. This followed close on the setting up of the British record in the same town, when Erwin of Harviestoun, an Aberdeen-Angus bull, recently fetched 7,500 guineas. Pittodrie Upright is among eleven shorthorns purchased by the same American buyer, who will take them out to the Middle West. On the extreme left of the group in the above picture is Lord Lovat, the former Commando chief, who is himself a keen breeder of cattle

b

ELECTION FEVER REACHES ITS HEIGHT IN ARGENTINA : Members of rival parties fighting it out in Florida Street, Buenos Aires. An incident that took place in the city after many shopkeepers had closed their doors as a protest against the Government decree raising workers' salaries between 10 and 15 per cent. and awarding them an annual bonus of one month's pay. The main issue lies between the supporters of Colonel Péron and the Democratic Union, which claims that Péron's popular reforms have an underlying Fascist tendency and that he himself is seeking sole dictatorship in Argentina

DEMONSTRATING BEFORE A CLOSED STORE IN FLORIDA STREET, BUENOS AIRES : Heated arguments in progress on the city sidewalk during the lock-out among retail traders in Argentina. Partisan feeling in the present election campaign has been intense, and the middle classes, particularly the shopkeepers, are strongly arrayed against Colonel Péron. During the past month the police have had to take emergency action constantly, breaking up meetings with tear-gas in order to prevent further bloodshed. Election Day is Sunday, February 24

A FOREIGN SURVEY

Labour Troubles in North and South America ; The Argentine Lock-out ; and the New York Tug-boat Strike

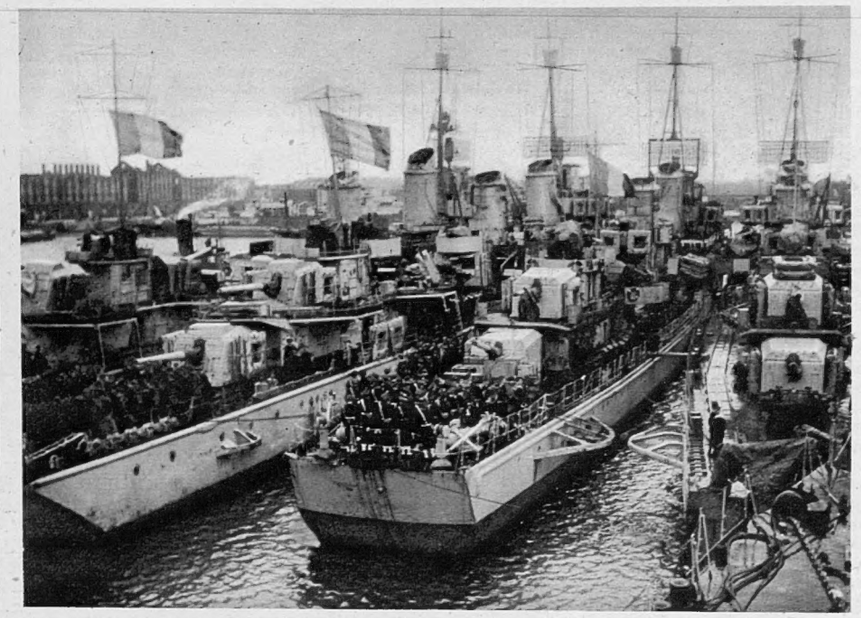
TROUBLE IN CHILE : White-coated carabineros going into action in the Plaza Bulnes, Santiago. They were called out to put a stop to a demonstration organised by the Chilean Workers' Confederation as a protest against the Government's dissolution of unions in two nitrate plants. Seven persons were killed and over one hundred wounded by stones, knife-wounds and bullets before the demonstration was finally stopped. The police in the foreground can be seen kneeling to take aim

A HERO OF THE PACIFIC WAR : Major-General Gracey, of the Allied Control Commission, French Indo-China, escorting Madame Betaille from the parade ground at Saigon Barracks after she had received £1000 as recognition of her late husband's bravery and service to the Allied cause. During an American raid on Saigon in January 1945, Betaille rescued an injured pilot and hid him from the Japanese. On being discovered, Betaille was executed. During the presentation ceremony the citation was read to the troops

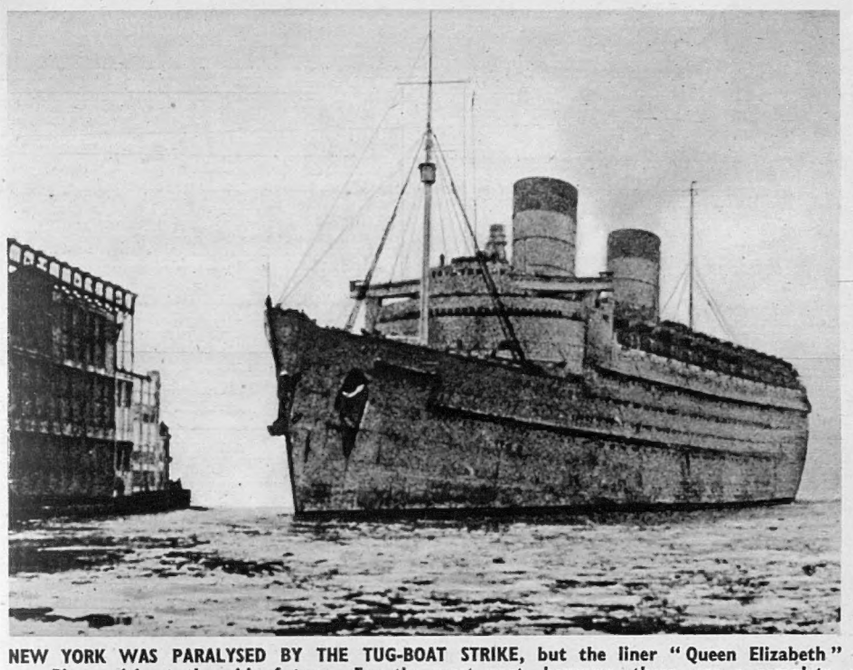
THE VIKING BREED : The Finnish sailor Algot Niska at the wheel of his yacht *Fennia*, in which he has just set out on a voyage round the world—his second attempt

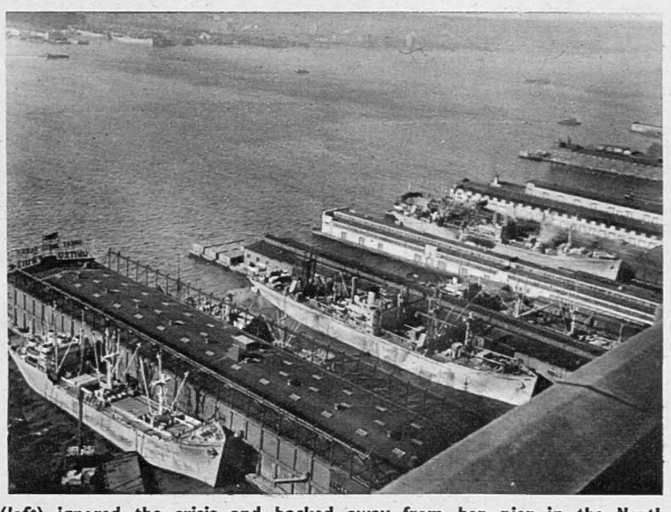
OUTWARD BOUND ON A WORLD VOYAGE : The 30-ft. yacht "Fennia" leaving the port of Visby, in the Baltic, at the start of her projected voyage round the world. Her Finnish skipper, Algot Niska, plans to round Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and he is anxious to see some of the Pacific islands. At his first attempt Niska was wrecked in a storm off the coast of Gotland shortly after leaving Helsingfors, but he is confident his tiny craft will serve the purpose

AN OLD PARIS CUSTOM SURVIVES THE CENTURIES: A bride and bridegroom on their way to the Town Hall at St. Denis to be married under the terms of the celebrated Candlemas dowry. This dowry was instituted three centuries ago by a citizen of St Denis, who bequeathed 150 livres for poor maidens who, on account of their lack of means, could not get married. At the time of the bequest the legatees, who came to be known as the "Rosières of St Denis," could buy a house each with the money they received. Nowadays it is scarcely enough to furnish one room, but even if the dowry is getting smaller every year, it is always a happy day in St. Denis



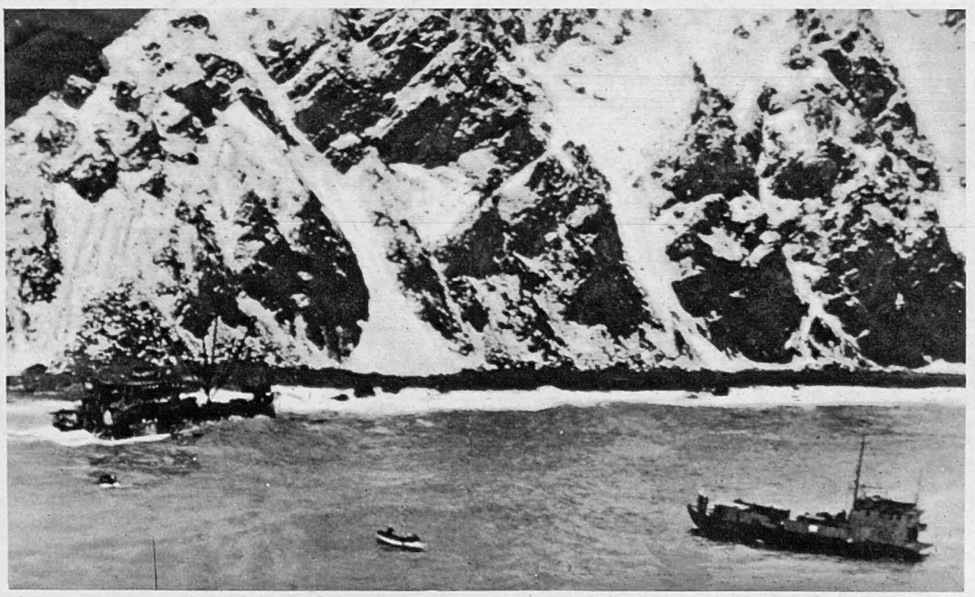
A GESTURE OF INTER-ALLIED GOODWILL: The tricolour is hoisted on units of the captured German Navy at Cherbourg, and the vessels are manned for the first time by French sailors. A scene in the harbour after these torpedo-boats and anti-torpedo-boats had been officially handed over to the French Navy as a mark of friendship from the British Navy, which received them under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement. The ships were sailed into Cherbourg by British crews, which have been manning them during the past few months. It will be noted that they each carry powerful single-turret guns





NEW YORK WAS PARALYSED BY THE TUG-BOAT STRIKE, but the liner "Queen Elizabeth" (*left*) ignored the crisis and backed away from her pier in the North River without the aid of tugs. For the most part, however, there was a complete standstill at the docks and (*on right*) shipping is seen immobilised at the various piers. Meanwhile, in the city itself all but essential businesses had to be closed for twenty-four hours, the strike having led to an almost immediate fuel shortage, which was only relieved by the arrival of 2,600,000 gallons of oil. Meanwhile, strikes, involving nearly 15,000,000 people, partly paralysed Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and in the latter city a state of emergency was proclaimed. President Truman cancelled a projected holiday

AT THE MERCY OF THE SEAS: Passengers huddled on the deck of the bow section of the *Yukon* after the vessel had broken in two on the reefs of Johnstone Bay, near Seward, Alaska.



WRECKED ON THE JAGGED REEFS OF JOHNSTONE BAY, ALASKA: A rescue-ship approaching the stricken United States steamer "Yukon" after she had been driven ashore in a shrieking gale and amid tempestuous seas. Fortress aircraft, lifeboats and whalers were used in the rescue of the 215 passengers who had clung to the ice-encrusted bow section. While waiting to be rescued, twenty-five men were swept overboard, and twelve others, who managed to reach the shore after plunging into the icy seas, had to be taken to hospital and treated for injuries. The passengers included many wives of Service men and their children. There were 496 on board at the time of the disaster, and those not isolated in the bow section were fortunate in being rescued quickly. A number of those who came off last were conveyed to the shore by breeches buoy

A LARDER TOUR OF EUROPE

Which Reveals that Many of the Continental (and Ex-enemy) Countries are Better Off than Britain

By FERDINAND TUOHY

IF a world food famine eventuates, it will be due only in part to acts of God, like drought. There has been glaring lack of foresight, such as the failure of observers to report in time on South America's impending crop shortages. Nor is it easy to determine where lack of foresight merges with the refusal of men to help, from political and ideological motives. When one thinks of all the food hopes raised at Atlantic City back in 1943, and of the great expectations from U.N.R.R.A., current readiness to link things with an unseen power puts one in mind of "Candide." Indeed, a twentieth-century version of human misfortune is overdue.

Our own Labour Government looks around for every cause of the food crisis except its own shortcomings. Mr. Attlee's Administration is, of course, entitled to point out that it was hit in the midriff by the end of Lease-Lend; also that the other "Big" one, Russia, ensured a worsening of Europe's situation by refusal to accept the inland waterways scheme. But if Labour produces a Laski, than whom nobody could have been better guaranteed to lessen American aid; if its doctrines antagonise leading forces in America and confront the whole Soviet conception; if at home Austerity Cripps imagines he can get Britain of beef and beer going "all out" on his own raw carrots and water and the dietitian's rot we listen to; finally, if Labour thinks it can divest itself by pointing to the Continent of Europe and demonstrating by exaggeration how much worse the situation is over there, then it is high time Labour ceased passing the buck and owned up to some of the blame.

Labour has been caught absorbed by "second things first," caught Ben-ding. In support, I don't see why I shouldn't mention what happened with one who loomed large in domestic matters. Last summer a plan to prepare for the food situation now threatening parts of Europe and the world was put forward by Sir Arthur Salter, who wished the civilian element to dominate food matters instead of the military staffs at Washington, and called for the establishment forthwith of a Recovery Headquarters having special reference to Europe and to food. What a Morrison discovers now—that empty bellies generate revolt—Salter and many others were proclaiming long since.

Well, I discussed Sir Arthur's plan with one of our current leaders, who promptly waved it aside as the emanation of "a hopeless old pedant." I have no means of knowing if this statesman's reaction was shared by his colleagues. Maybe, off-stage, Mr. Attlee pressed such a plan. In that case he should tell us and, in so doing, make more of a reality of the claim that his Administration has shown foresight and psychology over food policy comparable with that of the Churchill Government.

To come now to this exaggeration about Europe's condition, by reciting which the Government evidently hopes to soothe the housewife's breast here at home.

All the catastrophes we hear of may be on the way, and it is utterly right to summon every nerve against them at this late day. Yet they have singularly failed to materialise in the past after similar shattering warnings. What is much more certain, the current state of Europe is not as bad as painted, nor can it be depicted in the sweeping terms we hear. To cite whole nations—"Poland is menaced by starvation," "Austria looks on famine"—is no way to go about it, for the good reason that conditions differ greatly even up and down a country. Were one to shade-in a current eating map of Europe, it would show whole patches white, signifying "O.K.," others shaded, indicating "ticking over," others, again, dark, denoting difficulty, and, finally, black spots meaning serious malnutrition.

It seems logical to consider the general picture in three compartments: The Russian Sphere, the Well-Off Ones, and The Rest.

Stalin announces the forthcoming abolition of rationing and that Russians will get three times as much to eat as formerly. The Russians zestfully declare themselves to be getting into their stride as a great food-producing continent. If they prefer to stay out of a general food set-up with the "capitalistic countries," that surely lets us out as regards sufficiency or want in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Hungary, and part of Austria? Cynically hard, this? But hasn't the tightly-drawn U.K. quite enough cares of its own without gratuitously weighing itself down with those of other people? As a fact, there exists no ground for supposing that the Russians will allow chronic malnutrition. That is not their way. What they do with "mouths" useless or offensive to them, is to push them over into the other Allies' zones, where they arrive often hobbling weakly. All others in the Russian sphere are fed, if only to get maximum effort from them, as our correspondents found out when "the asbestos curtain" was lifted and they were able to circulate in Saxony and Brandenburg. The consensus was: Everyone working and feeding, the latter operation aided by the "peasantation" of the Junker estates. Even Berlin Radio signals: "The food situation has improved and continues to improve."

Nowhere are we more misled than over Germany, and I can't help wondering if the Hynd let loose in B.A.O.R. doesn't form his conclusions overmuch on military reading of the food situation and prospects. Having for years fed on the fat of any land that has been going, the military are not the best judges of what constitutes serious civilian malnutrition; in which respect I shall always remember the Glasgow headlines: "Soldiers Slowly Starved; Hospital Blames Civilian Rations."

Mr. Hynd returns from his Cabinet charge to say that if we don't send food to the Germans, they 're liable to grow so weak as not to be able to deliver reparations, with resultant further ruin to the British taxpayer.

Parenthetically, each has his own opinion as to how long the patient Hamburg oxen will go on this time, and I submit that the shorter time we keep Germans svelte and slim, the quicker will they desist from delivering the goods. The best cure for boche bellicosity is a prolonged course of slimming even unto the next generation, and we risk less in the long run by so ordering it than by unduly fortifying Germans for a problematical yield of reparations. Furthermore, this policy makes us unpopular with remaining friends, who are against fortifying Germans on any pretext whatsoever, having them over the garden wall, as it were.

For the American Zone I cite the remarkable broadcast of Correspondent Shapiro, who has been out a long time and says there is no general sign even of malnutrition and only blooming children. For the British Zone, I cite myself, having formed the same conclusion as Shapiro, with the additional discovery that the Germans are cheating by not helping themselves sufficiently; fooling us. Having consumed nine months of their "hump," many Germans, mostly the ageing, are looking greyish and pinched in some of the more crowded and depressing centres, like the wrecked Ruhr towns, but by far the greater part of our zone, and all the vast countryside, is ticking over nicely in the food line.

Of the territories we are jointly responsible for, Greece and Austria—mainly the Vienna region—are really in a bad way. Italy is in better case: on travels with a food-lens, too easily is it overlooked that such lands, from spring on, draw sustenance from fruit, wine and sun. And, anyway, the Americans are helping Italy which exudes gaiety, taken beside our Puritan-stricken streets where grown-ups must waste petrol rallying votes for Sunday cinemas. (Have you reflected how Puritanism weighs on this fagged England?)

Also bear in mind how occupied countries can be illicitly helped from Army stocks, a practice that is more difficult here at home.

Hungary brings pause, for we have a footing there and the usual famine threatens. Yet from all these countries under Soviet influence comes the same story of plentiful living beside outright want. "There is more food in Budapest than in any city in Western Europe that became a battleground," reports the *New York Herald-Tribune*. The same story in Balkan capitals, with the addition that credit for what U.N.R.R.A. does for the Jugoslavs goes to the Russians!

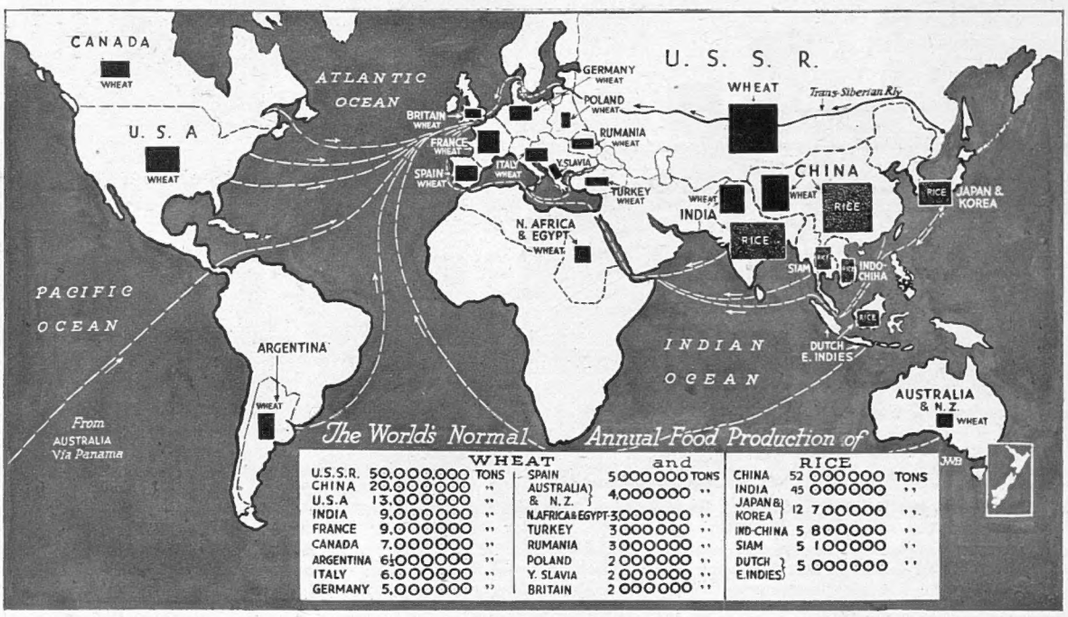
Fortunately, I can deal in a paragraph with countries getting back to normal, and therefore far better able to help than is the 1940 Cornerstone of European Hope. Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Eire and Portugal habitually eat meals of a kind I refrain from elaborating here.

It is less well known that Holland and Norway are now doing not so badly, which leaves us only with France and Spain. Mismanagement and corruption in the former is more responsible for food shortages than nature or lack of outside help, though anything we could do for Paris would repay. In Francoland it is the familiar Some Gorge and Many Do Not. Most essentials, save wheat and meat, could be made available all round, and Spaniards are not great meat-eaters. But they have fruit, wine and sun.

As for America, I leave Mr. Truman patting his paunch and admonishing that Americans are getting too fat. This is a European story and I trust I have made my point, which is: Don't believe them when they tell you Europe is worse off than you are. It is so only in spots.

So much said, because I believe we need food and vim right now, before brave new wants. It is fearful to hear troops saying "England has had it," as I have heard. A food campaign is first priority, and facets of it leap to mind. If we can't get abundant fish on 8 a.m. slabs before housewives, we 're slipping. Likewise, if we continue to dodge correcting the gross unfairness of food for those in uniforms and for civilians. Whatever justification this had in wartime, and it hadn't much in a total war of conscripts which caused more civilian suffering and death than military, it is to-day unfair to those in uniform themselves. Let us lessen the food shock they receive on reversion to civil life.

Thirdly, a radical overhaul of shipping allocation cries out. And fourthly, if there are to be any more cuts, absolve the ageing. What crass, cruel nonsense is this: "At Sunbury the Public Health Officer told how old people are dying because they cannot get enough milk, while school children are getting too much. The school authorities won't listen." Make them. All over the country.



WHERE THE WORLD'S STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTS ARE GROWN IN NORMAL TIMES: A sketch-map showing the areas from which wheat and rice are drawn. To-day, of course, some of these areas are only in partial cultivation, and the rice crops of China and Indonesia are definitely far below normal. Germany is quite a large wheat producer, but last autumn bad weather conditions intervened just as a tremendous effort was being made to harvest the crop. Russia is said to be going ahead with wheat production in a big way, but no detailed figures are available of her production in 1945. This year Siam's rice surpluses will probably be sent to the help of India, where famine again threatens vast areas

THE ROYAL NAVY AT TANGIER—A FIRST VISIT TO THE ONCE MORE INTERNATIONALISED ZONE: The 9,000-ton cruiser "Liverpool" seen from the deck of one of the escorting destroyers during the visit of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, C.-in-C. of the Mediterranean Fleet, to the port of Tangier. These were the first British warships to enter the port for seven years, and the event follows the restoration of the international status of the Tangier Zone—*Drawing by R. Johnston*

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

British Units at Tangier and An American Cruiser in Grecian Waters

The international regime in Tangier, which was abolished by Spain during the war years and was followed by the incorporation of the zone in Spanish Morocco, has now been re-established, and France, Great Britain, the U.S.A., Spain, Portugal, Holland and Belgium now hold a watching brief over affairs in the port. Until Sir John Cunningham, C.-in-C. of the Mediterranean Fleet, visited Tangier recently with H.M.S. *Liverpool* and the destroyers *Marne* and *Musketeer*, no units of the Royal Navy had entered Tangier for seven years. Sir John was welcomed by the British Consul-General, and later he called on Admiral Luiz Antonio de Magalhaes Correia, the Portuguese Administrator of the International Zone, the representatives of Allied countries, and the Medoub, who represents the Sultan of Morocco. Sir John also gave a party for British residents in Tangier on board the *Liverpool*. Tangier, which formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II, remained an English possession until 1683, subsequently becoming the headquarters of pirates. It was internationalised in 1906

THE AMERICAN WARSHIP "PROVIDENCE" VISITS THE PIRÆUS: A 10,000-ton light cruiser of the Cleveland class anchored in the Port of Athens

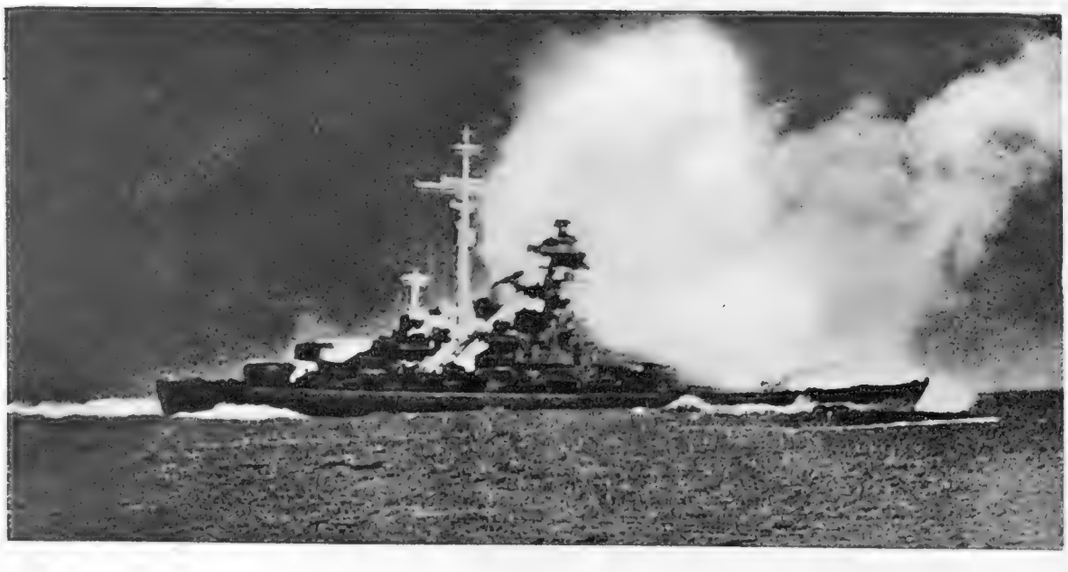
The American cruiser *Providence*, a vessel of 10,000 tons belonging to one of the largest single classes in the United States Navy, recently paid a courtesy call at the Piræus, the main gateway for the flow of Allied supplies into Greece. During her stay she made a striking impression as she anchored in the centre of the harbour, with her stern made fast to the main quay. The *Providence*, which was laid down in 1942 and completed two years later, was built by the famous Bethlehem Company and has an armament of twelve 6-in. and twelve 5-in. guns, the latter being dual-purpose. Her catapult equipment for launching aircraft at sea can be seen in the stern

SHIPS MEET THEIR END

Unwanted Merchant Vessels in the James Estuary: The Fate of the "Bismarck": Britain's Oldest Destroyer

THE GRAVEYARD OF AMERICA'S WARTIME MERCHANT FLEET: Cargo vessels and tankers lined up in the broad estuary of the James River, off Norfolk, Virginia, where they have been sent by the American War Shipping Administration, presumably to await breaking up for scrap. By June next this unwanted fleet will have grown to between 300 and 350 vessels, and new arrivals are reaching the James nearly every day. It will be noted that nearly all the vessels have gun positions fore and aft, and in most cases there are machine-gun posts at the bridge. Some of the Liberty ships have been handed over to Britain

***Below*—THE LAST HOURS OF THE "BISMARCK": The mighty German battleship receiving a direct hit during the epic battle in the Atlantic in May 1941, when she was sunk by the Royal Navy and revenge was taken for the loss of H.M.S. "Hood."** This picture, which has only just come to light, was made by a German sailor, First-Class Yeoman Fritz Bunsert, from the deck of the cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, which accompanied the *Bismarck* during part of the battle. At the moment depicted, the *Bismarck* had lost part of her steering gear and was at the mercy of the gathering British warships



THE NAVY'S OLDEST DESTROYER MAKES HER LAST VOYAGE: H.M.S. "Scout," which was built in 1918 under the Emergency War Programme and had a fine record of service in the last war, arriving at Swansea Docks from the Far East. She is now to be broken up

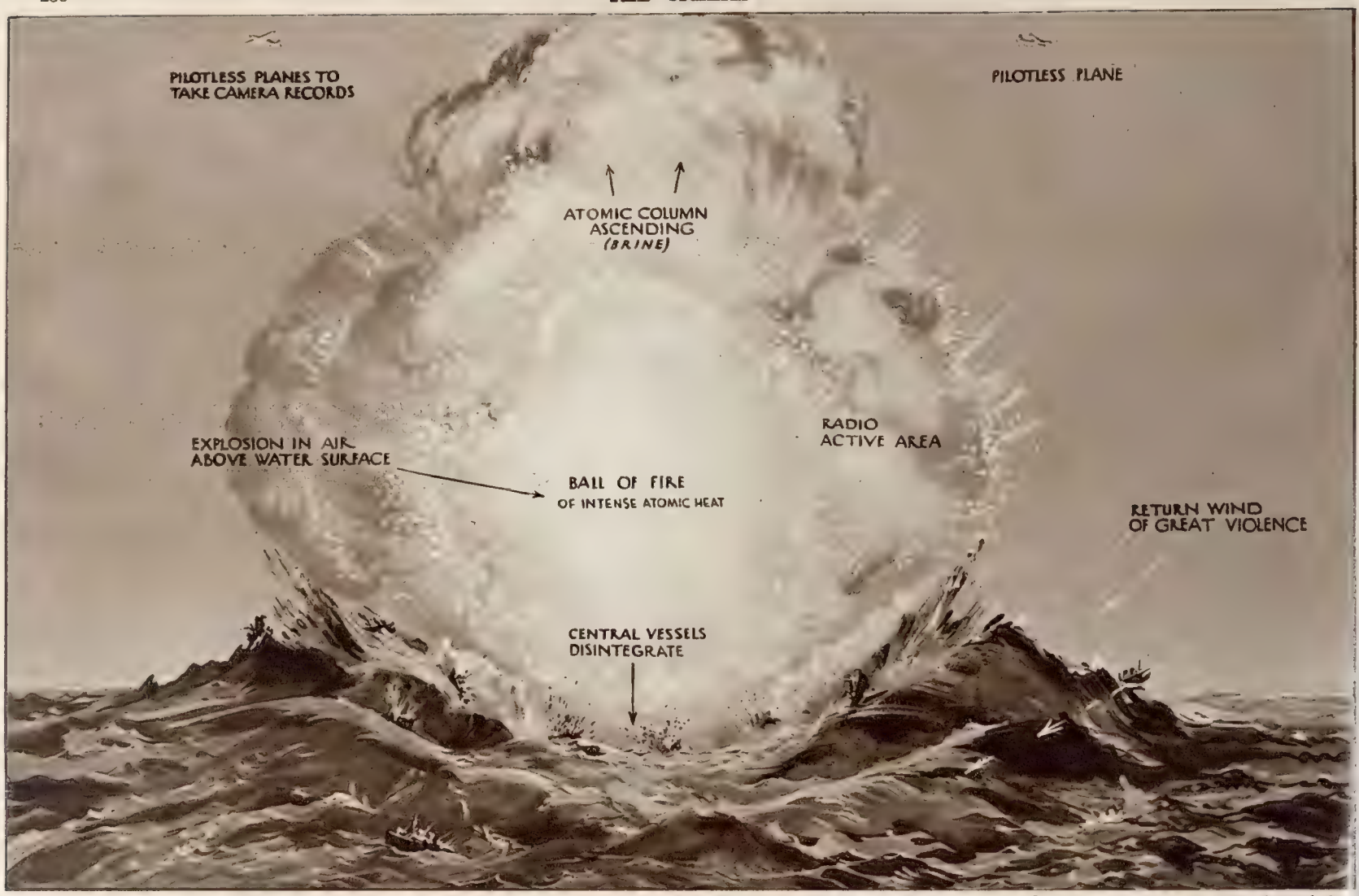
H.M.S. *Scout*, the Navy's veteran destroyer, was completed in 1918, and saw her first action in May 1919 against Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Finland. In 1938 she sailed for Hong Kong and in 1940 she was doing patrols occasionally involving investigation of Japanese ships which were then making intensive attacks upon Hong Kong junks close to British territorial waters. In the last days of 1941, when the Japanese tide was sweeping through the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, *Scout* joined the Eastern Fleet operating from Singapore. She left that port for the last time on February 13, 1942, and, although the convoy in which she was sailing was subjected to heavy bombing attacks, she was not hit and was soon operating as an escort in the waters round Ceylon. In July 1943 the old destroyer was put to work as a torpedo target vessel, and last year it was finally decided that her career was over and that she should be sent back to Britain for scrapping. *Scout* has a displacement of 1,075 tons and has a speed of 36 knots. She is the thirteenth ship of the same name, the first having sailed against the Spanish Armada

THE NEEDLES LIGHT IS ONCE MORE A BEACON TO MARINERS : A coastal vessel battling with heavy seas near the famous lighthouse at the western tip of the Isle of Wight. During the war years, darkness reigned over these waters, and the familiar white, red and green lights were only seen when convoys of vital importance were passing through—*Drawing by Montague Dawson from the Milford shore*

LIGHTHOUSES in PEACE and WAR

The outbreak of war in September 1939 brought an abrupt change in the routine of Britain's lighthouse-keepers. Powerful beams no longer swept the night skies at their inevitable intervals, and no longer did the smaller harbour lights beckon vessels into port. All kinds of coastal lights had to be dimmed or extinguished altogether, and so it was with the vital Needles Light on the tip of the chalk reef of the Isle of Wight, and the South Stack Light, off Anglesey, a beacon of the Irish Sea. Although darkness reigned over the waters during the greater part of the war years, there were times when the black-out had to be relaxed. Watchers on the Milford coast would see the light at the Needles suddenly come into operation, and this would mean that a specially vital convoy was probably passing out to sea and that navigational safety had for once to take priority over every other risk. With the convoy safely steaming down-Channel, complete darkness would again descend over the Needles, and the Luftwaffe, seeking vital targets in Portsmouth and Southampton, where so much was in preparation for D-Day, would gain no navigational help from below. The Needles Lighthouse, which stands 80 ft. above high-water mark, has a double occulting light, showing white, red or green according to the point of the compass from which it is viewed. It is visible for fourteen miles, and in foggy weather a horn sounds every fifteen seconds as an additional warning to mariners

GUARDIAN OF THE IRISH SEA : A gathering storm throws into relief the rocky promontory on which stands the celebrated South Stack Lighthouse. During the war years the South Stack continued to be manned ; but, in common with so many of the lights round Britain, it could not operate full time as it would have been an inevitable guide to the Luftwaffe flying north-east towards targets in the Liverpool area. The South Stack was built in 1809, and it is over 200 ft. high. The islet on which it stands is connected with Holyhead Island (in the foreground) by means of a suspension bridge—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*



WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE PACIFIC ON MAY 1, WHEN AMERICA STAGES THE ATOM BOMB TESTS : A diagrammatic impression of the scene as an atom bomb explodes above the surface of the water and in the midst of the shipping arrayed by the American Navy Department for its vital experiments, the outcome of which will doubtless determine the future of capital ships. As the detonation takes place it is expected that a giant wave may leap to a height of 100 ft., and at the core of the explosion heat of incredible intensity will be generated. At the same time the ocean may be rocked by a return wind of 1,000 m.p.h. or more. Camera records will be taken by pilotless planes—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

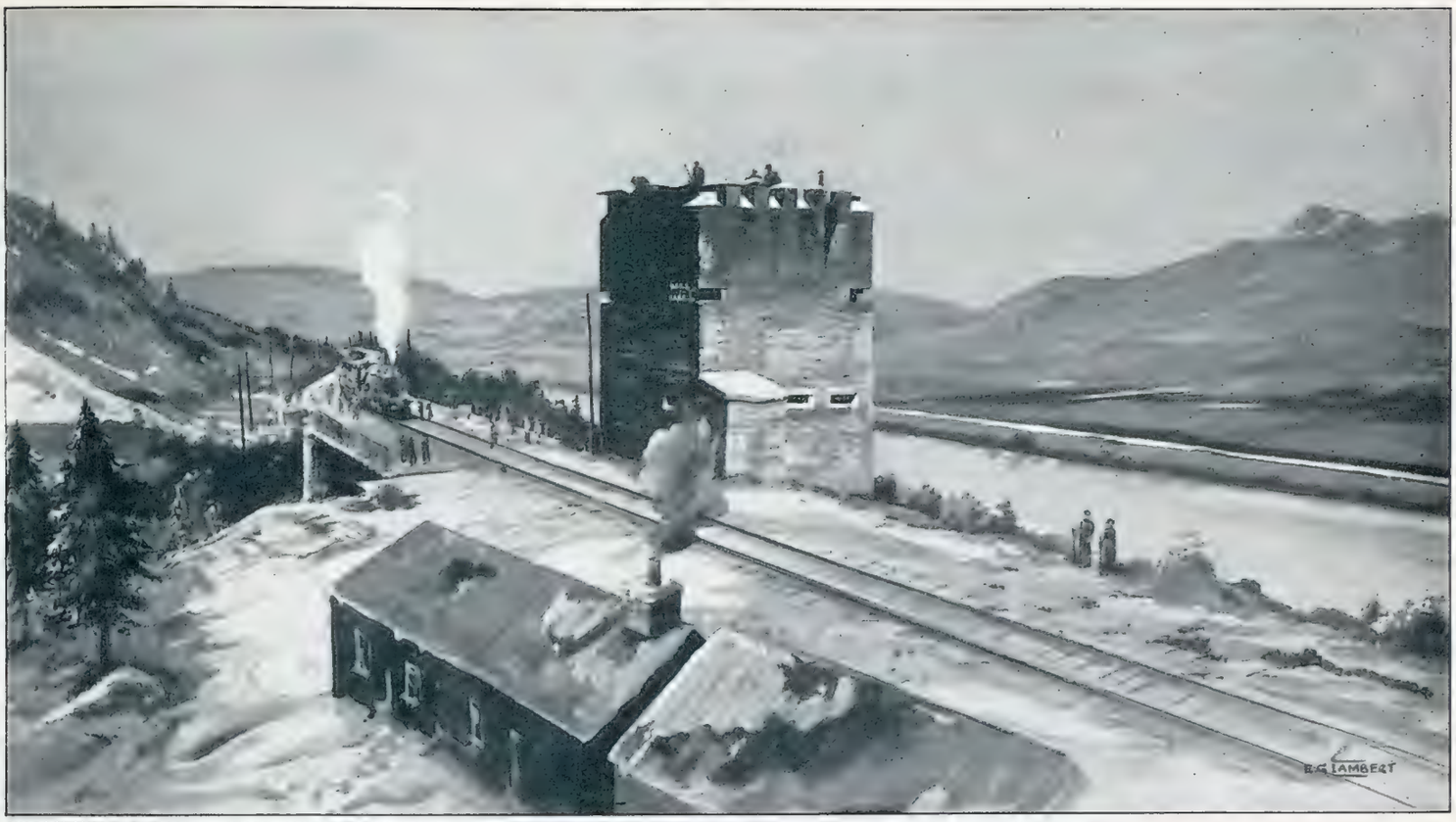
THE PACIFIC ATOM BOMB TESTS

What May Happen when the U.S. Navy Makes its Vital Experiments

The American Navy's atom bomb tests on warships are naturally arousing the keenest speculation. For the purpose of the tests, which may take two months to conclude and details of which will at first be kept secret, the U.S. Navy Department has decided to use the American battleships *New York*, *Arkansas*, *Pennsylvania* and *Nevada*, ranging from 27,000 to 33,000 tons. In addition, the aircraft-carriers *Saratoga* and *Independence* and the heavy cruisers *Salt Lake City* and *Pensacola* will also be employed, while the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* and the Japanese battleship *Nagato* (32,720 tons) have now been added to the list. On the result of the experiments will depend the whole future of world naval policy

THE DOOMED "PRINZ-EUGEN" ENTERS THE DELAWARE RIVER : This famous German cruiser, which ran the Channel gauntlet with the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau," is seen on arrival at Philadelphia Naval Base following a test run from Boston. She is doomed to destruction in the coming atom bomb experiments in the Pacific. During the war years the *Prinz Eugen* was always assumed to be of 10,000 tons, but the latest news from America is that she has a displacement of 19,000 tons. A similar under-estimate of the *Bismarck* also took place in the early days of the war

***On right*—AT THE INSTANT OF EXPLOSION : An artist's impression of an atom bomb bursting above the surface of the sea in the midst of the shipping assembled for the great experiment.** The immense pressure set up by the bursting bomb may cause vessels to turn turtle immediately, while the artist envisages a massive part of a ship's superstructure hurtling through the air as a result of an almost direct hit. The heat generated is probably beyond all accurate computation—*Drawing by R. Johnston*



YUGOSLAVIA, A POLICE STATE WITH FIRMLY-CLOSED BOUNDARIES: A train is held up near the Croatian border while military police carry out the inevitable frontier investigation. Conditions in the new Republic to-day are far from settled, and, despite their overwhelming victory at the polls in November, the supporters of Marshal Tito are plainly apprehensive of opposition—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

YUGOSLAVIA UNDER TITO

The New Regime Meets with Opposition in Croatia

The situation in Yugoslavia to-day is difficult to sum up with exactitude, and reports in the world Press have been decidedly conflicting. Since Marshal Tito won the confidence of the Allied Powers and recognition for his new Republic, he has undoubtedly sought to implement his policy of a Federal Yugoslavia, with wide powers of autonomy for the various States, and in European affairs he has pursued a more moderate course since the first imperious demands were made to swallow Trieste and Carinthia. On the other hand, there are reports that Yugoslavia is not settling down under the Communist regime, and police activity would appear to be increasing from day to day. Potential opposition groups are being rendered impotent, and in particular there is a strong campaign against the Roman Catholic Church and the once-powerful Croat Peasant Party leaders. According to Mr. Randolph Churchill, there are 100 Roman Catholic priests in prison in Yugoslavia, most of them arrested during recent weeks

FROM KINGDOM TO REPUBLIC: A sketch-map showing the four main divisions of Yugoslavia, the State which was carved after the 1918 War from the wreck of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and has now become a Republic under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Surrounded as it is by seven separate States, Yugoslavia remains, as ever, the flashpoint of Europe. During the last war Germany and Italy sought to create a separate Kingdom of Croatia, nominating the Duke of Spoleto as King; but the Duke never ventured as far as Zagreb to ascend such an uncertain throne. Marshal Tito's policy of a Federal Yugoslavia, with wide powers of autonomy for the various States, has largely destroyed the Separatist Movement in Croatia; but the Croat Peasant Party is still said to be a dominant force

***On right*—THE ENIGMA OF TITO: The dynamic young Marshal who has succeeded King Peter as the ruler of Yugoslavia and whose new Government has won the recognition of the Great Powers. An artist's impression made during a recent tour, when the Marshal received a tremendous ovation from the people of his native Croatia.** Marshal Tito, who is expected to arrive in London in May, enjoys widespread personal popularity, and the claims of King Peter, the last Karageorgevitch ruler of the country, have now been definitely set aside—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

THE VATICAN PREPARES

For the Induction of Thirty-two New Princes of the Church

This week is undoubtedly the most remarkable in the history of the present Papacy, for it marks the elevation of no fewer than thirty-two dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to the high office of Cardinal.

Never before have so many Cardinals been created at one Consistory, and never before have the appointments been of such an international character. By creating five new Cardinals in North America, and similarly honouring dignitaries of the Church in South America, China, Australia and many other parts of the world, the Pope has at one step internationalised the College of Cardinals, placing the Roman Catholic Church on a new and broader basis and banishing the predominantly Italian influence which has for centuries existed at the Vatican.

During the past month the thirty-two Cardinals designate have been converging on Rome from all points of the compass, many of them journeying by air, and meanwhile at the Vatican and St. Peter's the most elaborate preparations have been made for their reception.

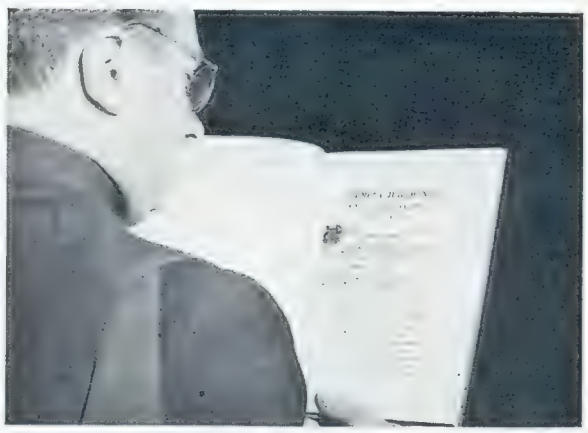
The preparations at the Vatican culminated this week in the Secret Consistory of February 18, at which the Pope was due to announce the elevation of the new Cardinals, and the Public Consistory of February 21, at which the Pope is carried to St. Peter's on his portable throne and officially presents each of the prelates with his Cardinal's hat.

England's new Cardinal is Cardinal Griffin, the Archbishop of Westminster, who succeeded the late Cardinal Hinsley in London in 1944.

THE VATICAN PREPARES FOR A RED-LETTER DAY: Men at work on the portable throne, "sedia gestatoria," in which the Pope is carried to the Public Consistory at St. Peter's, where it was arranged that on February 21 he would present hats to the thirty-two newly-created Cardinals

THE POPE ON HIS PORTABLE THRONE: His Holiness carried in "sedia gestatoria" at a recent ceremony at the Basilica of St. Peter's, when he addressed 35,000 children who had come to give thanks for the rations they had received through U.N.R.R.A. his largest audience since the outbreak of war. Marching in front with drawn sword is a member of the Papal Guard

THE SYMBOLIC BRANCH OF THORNS AND THE SILVER MACE: The Dean of the Vatican's couriers, with the two symbolic objects which are borne by each courier when visiting a newly-appointed Cardinal to acquaint him of his preferment. The silver mace is a relic of the days when the couriers had to face the possibility of attack



FORMULA JURAMENTI A NOVIS CARDINALIBUS: A Vatican priest studying the volume containing the formal oath of allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church and to the Pope which each new Cardinal takes on assuming office. The book is written in Latin on fine parchment and was published in 1864

THE FIRST CHINESE CARDINAL EVER TO BE APPOINTED: Bishop Thomas Tien, of Tsingtao, who was one of the thirty-two new Cardinals to be inducted this week. He is seen being measured at St. Mary's Mission, Techny, Illinois, for robes which have been made from material once worn by Cardinals Mundelein and O'Connell. He thus helps to meet the current shortage of fine cloth

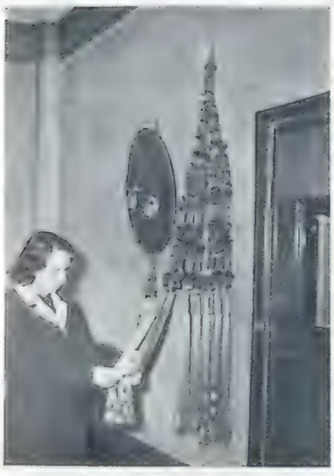
SYMBOLS OF PAPAL OFFICE: On the left is the mitre worn by the Pope for this week's Public Consistory, at which the thirty-two new Cardinals were formally inducted. Beneath the mitre is the Pope's pectoral cross; in the centre is the pectoral shield, and on the right is a mitre of plain gold cloth worn during the Pleading of the Four Causes of Sanctification

On left — The Pope's mitre, which is illustrated on the left of the picture, was presented to Pope Leo XIII by Kaiser William II of Germany in 1900 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as a bishop. It is of silver cloth studded with topazes, rubies, emeralds and twelve diamonds. Beneath the mitre is the pectoral cross, made of pure gold, which dates back to the thirteenth century and the days of Innocent III The pectoral shield was another gift to Leo XIII, having been presented by the Augustinian Friars; and on the right is a mitre of gold cloth worn during the special Pleading of The Four Causes of Sanctification. It is at this pleading that consideration is given to the creation of new saints

THE CARDINAL'S GLOVES AND RING: At the second and final Secret Consistory being held this week, each of the new Cardinals receives from the hands of the Pope a ring and a pair of these gloves. The gloves are of purple silk, with the church crest embroidered in gold. The golden ring is mounted with a topaz

THE VATICAN TAILOR HAS BEEN WORKING OVERTIME preparing to meet the needs of some of the thirty-two new Cardinals who have been officially created this week. In his hand he holds a biretta, the usual headgear of a Cardinal, and on the dummy at the right is a Cardinal's cassock with cape and sleeveless cloak. The cassock, cape and cloak require from 32 to 37 yards of the finest red silk, the cloak having a four-yard train. Owing to shortage of materials, a number of the new Cardinals may have to wait some time before they can be completely equipped

SEATS FOR THE MIGHTY : Brother Frederico, of the Vatican Ceremonial Staff, standing beside one of the 6-ft. carpet-covered benches on which the members of the Sacred College are accommodated at the Secret Consistory in the Vatican's Consistory Hall. There are nineteen of these benches



A CARDINAL'S HAT AND ITS 5-FT. TASSEL : This symbolic headgear is presented to each new Cardinal at the Public Consistory at St. Peter's, but after this one occasion it is never worn again. The tassel ever afterwards adorns one of the walls of the church to which the new Cardinal is appointed Titular

THE PAPAL RINGS : Two of the rare gems which are worn by the Pope on great occasions in the Church. The rings are both of 22-carat gold, and the mountings are of superb workmanship

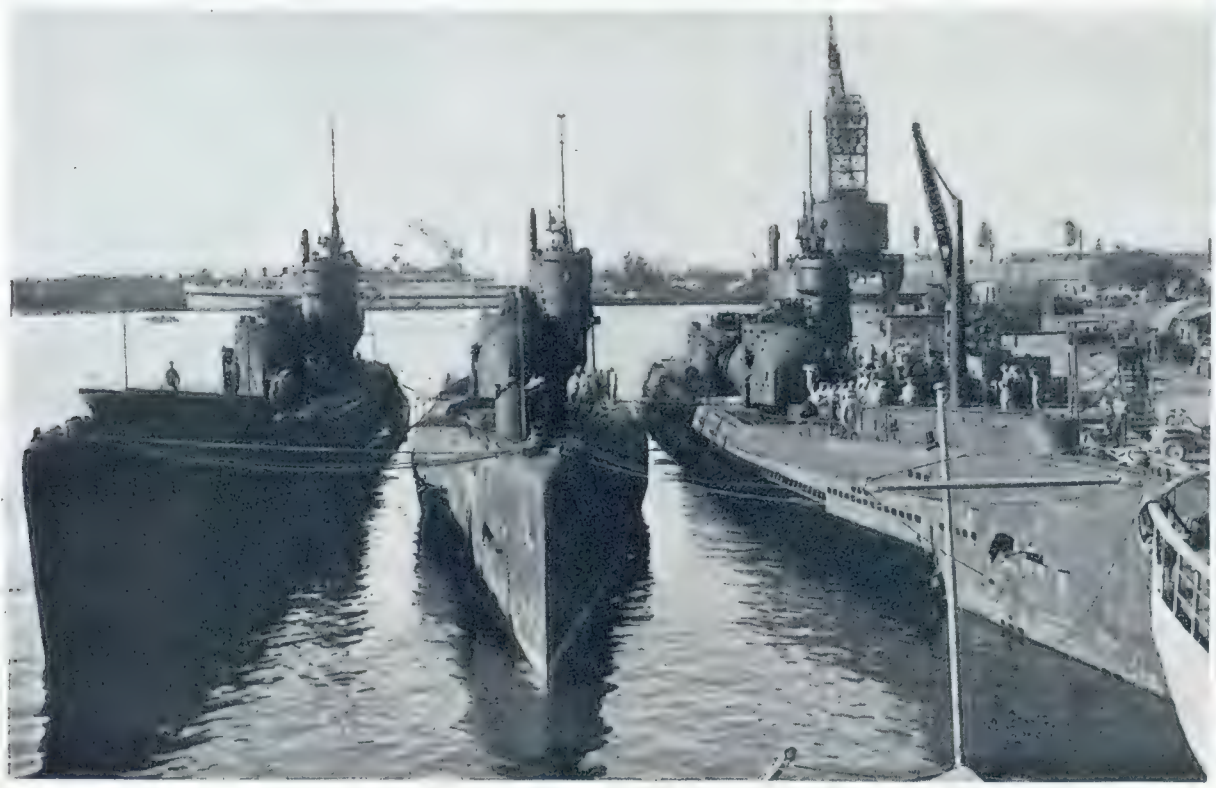
On left — Of the two papal rings, that on the left is set with an emerald and is encircled with a topaz and smaller emeralds. It was a gift to Pope Pius X, and is now one of the treasured possessions of the Vatican. The ring on the right is set with a large diamond surrounded by smaller diamonds

A MODERN PRINCE OF THE CHURCH : Pope Pius XII at work in his library at Vatican City. He is clad completely in white. Beside him are two telephones, and he prepares a speech on a white portable typewriter. His Holiness has been very fully occupied preparing for this week's Consistories Before his elevation to the Papacy he was the Vatican's Secretary of State

LAID OUT IN THE HALL OF ROBES : Brother Frederico, of the Vatican Ceremonial Staff, standing beneath the Canopy where the Pope dons his vestments in the presence of the Sacred College of Cardinals before proceeding to St. Peter's for the Public Consistory. At the head of the table is the mitre, woven of white silk and gold, and studded with diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubies and topazes. The white surplice is woven of silk and metallic gold, and lying beneath it is the Pope's outer cloak, which is made of heavy red silk. It is three yards long and four yards wide. In the background are two of the magnificent tapestries with which the hall is adorned. The larger tapestry shows the baptism of Christ by John the Baptist

THE PAPAL THRONE on which Pope Pius XII sat at this week's Secret Consistory in the Vatican : The throne, which was constructed in 1819 for Pius IX, is made of gilded wood. On the back Christ is depicted presenting the keys to St. Peter. Beneath the panel are the words "Thou art Peter." The papal arms adorn the head of the chair

FOCAL POINT OF AMERICAN STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC: Pearl Harbour as it is to-day. A scene of intense activity in the vital Hawaiian base which, after suffering vast damage in the Japanese attack of December 1941, rose up in an incredibly short time as the main supply point of the U.S. Fleets operating against the Japanese. Standing amid the shipping at the piers are three carriers



RETURN TO PEARL HARBOUR

The American Pacific Base Where Japan First Attacked in 1941 is Bigger and More Vital Than Ever

Pearl Harbour, the scene of the devastating Japanese attack in December 1941, when America's Pacific might was crippled at one blow by the Japanese carrier-based onslaught, is to-day better equipped by far than at the time of the disaster, and remains, as ever, the focal point of American naval activity in the Pacific. Such was the rate of naval construction in the fifty months between July 1940 and August 1944 that the United States Navy completed 60,000 ships of all types, with a total displacement of 9,000,000 tons, and in the course of time many of these came to be based upon Pearl Harbour, which had to be

On left—**CAPTURED AIRCRAFT-CARRYING SUBMARINES AT PEARL HARBOUR: More than 400 ft. long and about three times the usual size of Allied submarines,** these craft have been brought to the big Pacific naval base by U.S. prize-crews, having been seized in Japan at the close of the war. Each of the submarines carries four patrol planes, which are catapulted from the deck

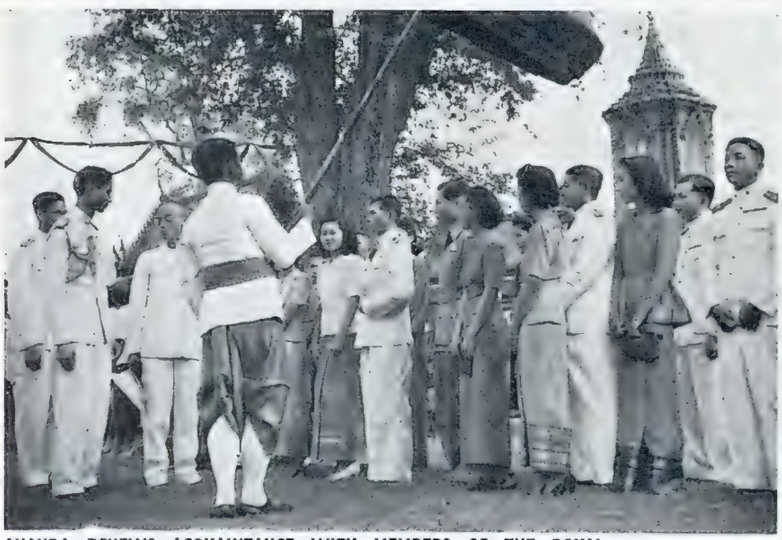
A SPEARHEAD OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET—THE ESSEX-CLASS CARRIER "BENNINGTON" ALONGSIDE PEARL HARBOUR'S NAVAL AIR STATION: The U.S.S. "Bennington" had a fine record in Pacific waters, her planes and guns helping to deal knock-out blows against Japanese air power. In his annual report to the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal, pointed out how the battleship had now been ousted by the carrier as spearhead of the Navy, and that the post-war Atlantic and Pacific Fleets would have 26 new carriers and only four new battleships. In the background of the picture are the administrative buildings, and in the distance planes are ranged along the airfield

reatly extended to accommodate them. To-day this mighty naval base is a hive of activity, representing he half-way point between America nd her occupation forces which have to be supplied in Japan.

Of recent weeks the Pearl Harbour Investigating Committee has been meeting in Washington, and Rear-Admiral Husband Kimmel, who was in charge at the time of the debacle in December 1941, had the opportunity of defending himself. The Admiral claims that he was not adequately advised, and this despite the fact that the Navy had sent him a message on November 27, 1941, beginning "This is a war warning"

On right — **AMERICA'S UNDERWATER FLEET IS TIED UP AT MARE ISLAND: Submarines of the 19th (Pacific Inactive) Fleet berthed near the causeway at their Californian naval base.** Although they are out of action and their machinery has been put in preserving grease, the U.S. Navy Department declares that these submarines could go into action in quick time if the need should ever arise

THE KING OF SIAM HOLDS A GARDEN-PARTY : Twenty-year-old King Ananda Mahidol (left centre), who has been absent from his country since 1938 and who spent the war years studying in Switzerland, seen with his guests at the special reception he gave in Bangkok for some of the 2,000 members of the Royal Household. Standing behind the young King is his umbrella-bearer. King Ananda succeeded to the throne in 1935 on the abdication of his uncle, Prajadhipok



ANANDA RENEWS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD : The King (second from left), standing beneath the Royal umbrella, converses with some of his guests at the garden-party in the Palace grounds, Bangkok. King Ananda was only thirteen years old when he left Siam in 1938, and since then he has had no opportunities of meeting members of the Siamese Court, his life having been spent as a student in Switzerland. During his absence Siam threw in her lot with the Japanese, declaring war on Great Britain and the United States in January 1942 and receiving as reward six of the newly-conquered Malayan States. With the King's return Siam has been granted a Treaty of Peace with the British Commonwealth

SIAM AFTER THE WAR

The Newly Returned King Holds a Garden Party: The Bangkok Peace Parade: A Revival in Classical Dancing

MOTHER AND SON : King Ananda Mahidol of Siam and his mother, Queen Srisangwan, seen together in the Palace grounds, Bangkok. The Queen-Mother was educated in the United States

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN AND KING ANANDA OF SIAM taking the salute at the big march-past in Rajadamncen Avenue to mark the occasion of the signing of the Peace Treaty between Siam and members of the British Commonwealth

THE FIRST GREAT PEACE PARADE IN THE FAR EAST : Watched by vast crowds, units of the Siamese forces pass the saluting-base in Rajadamncen Avenue, Bangkok, where King Ananda and Lord Louis Mountbatten take the salute. This event marked the conclusion of the Peace Treaty under the terms of which Siam loses all acquisitions made later than December 7, 1941, and guarantees to make good all British property rights and interests within her borders. There are also a number of trade clauses in the Treaty, and most important of these relates to the annual allocation of all rice surpluses up to a maximum of 1,500,000 tons. The question of civil air services also figures largely in the agreement, and Siam will give Britain every facility for the development of commercial lines Among the wartime acquisitions made by Siam, and now renounced, were the Malayan States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu

AN EXACTING CALLING : In their finely-jewelled and embroidered costumes, girl dancers of the Royal Fine Arts Department, Bangkok, arrive for a public performance of classical dancing in one of the open spaces of the capital. They are carrying their glittering, high-peaked head-dresses, and are accompanied by two veteran dancers who, during the past three hours, have been busy sewing them into their dresses

LAST-MINUTE ADJUSTMENTS : A State dancer prepares to take the stage at an open-air performance in Bangkok, and her dresser meanwhile puts the finishing touches to her toilet. The State Dancers begin training at the age of twelve, and, such is the strain, their professional careers seldom last more than eight years

With the return to Bangkok of King Ananda, social life in Siam receives a new impetus, and the famous State Dancers are now much in evidence in the capital. In Siam, classical dancing, mostly of Indian origin, is regarded as the highest form of culture, and its devotees are as strict in their training as those who follow the ballet in the West. Young Siamese, who decide to take up a career as classical dancers, begin their training with the Royal Fine Arts Department at the age of twelve, but it is not for another six or eight years that they are deemed sufficiently skilful to appear at one of the lesser public performances. The postures involved in this highly expressive type of dancing impose a great physical strain, and, as a result, few dancers have a public career lasting more than eight years. Afterwards they help to train the younger generation.

The costumes worn by the State Dancers are of the most elaborate nature, and those taking part have literally to be sewn into them before a performance, the task usually taking about three hours.

DANCING THE "LAKON" : This is one of the quaint ceremonial dances of Siam, and, with its traditional and exacting postures, imposes a great physical strain on the performers. The dancers are sewn into their elaborate costumes, and they have to support headgear of considerable weight through all the complicated evolutions of the dance. The public performance of these dances is the climax of many years of training

THE POSITIONING OF THE HANDS IS THE KEYNOTE OF EXPRESSION IN SIAMESE DANCING : Three poses requiring immense dexterity and only acquired by years of practice on the part of Siam's State Dancers. The average young dancer begins to learn the poses at the age of twelve, and when she is twenty she will probably make her first public appearance. Eight years later her professional career will be over, and she will probably devote the rest of her days to encouraging young aspirants. The dances are mostly of Indian origin, belonging to a centuries-old tradition

THE VICISSITUDES AND SUCCESSES OF BRITISH TANK PRODUCTION DURING THE WAR YEARS: From the Vickers Valentine and the Matilda, to the Cromwell and the Churchill, our designers and producers were beset with troubles, and nearly always untried types had to be rushed into production to meet each new crisis. In a newly-published book, "Our Armoured Forces," Lieut.-General Sir Giffard Martel, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Armoured Corps, describes some of these problems, and how they were combated is revealed in this diagrammatic drawing illustrating the progress of design.—*Drawing by S. E. Beck*

The BATTLE of the TANKS

The Problems of Production During the War Years

When Lieut.-General Sir Giffard Martel became Assistant Director of Mechanisation at the War Office in 1936 he lost no time in fathering the designs of two new tanks, the one a highly-mobile medium tank for armoured divisional work and the other a slower, more heavily-armed tank for infantry support. Throughout the war, the need for those two types was ever present, but such were the crises that descended upon us that, time and time again, untried types had to be rushed into production, and adequate planning was almost out of the question.

It appears that the Covenanter was not a success, its one redeeming feature being a low silhouette; and, realising its mistake, the War Ministry quickly reverted to the Crusader, which had many good features, but unfortunately developed chronic ailments, particularly in its fan drive and water pump. The consequence was that as soon as the Crusader appeared in Libya in June 1941 it gained a reputation for unreliability. This reputation it maintained until prior to the Battle of Egypt in the autumn of 1942, when it was largely replaced by the American Grants and Shermans.

The Ministry of Supply then produced a new cruiser design, known as the Cromwell; but according to Sir Giffard it did not appear in numbers until early 1944, and, as a result, we lost a great opportunity of demonstrating its undoubted superiority on the battlefield. The Churchill was another tank that met with many vicissitudes, largely because it was rushed into production too soon. It first saw action in the Dieppe raid of 1942, and thereafter developed endless troubles, particularly in its gear-box. At Alamein six experimental Churchills were present, and at Mareth none at all; but in the subsequent fighting in Tunisia and Italy the Churchill, now considerably modified, truly proved its worth.

THE OPENING OF THE MONTGOMERY BRIDGE: This new bridge over the Rhine at Wesel was opened recently by Lieut.-General G. I. Thomas, the G.O.C. Ist Corps District, and it provides a valuable road link with the west for our B.A.O.R. forces. Though not the longest, this is the biggest Bailey Bridge yet constructed, and the several spans contain over 2,400 tons of steelwork and over 81,000 separate parts. The Montgomery Bridge is about twenty miles farther upstream than the Rees Bridge, which is of similar construction, and has up to now borne a large share of the traffic entering Westphalia and the Rhineland. In addition, it is in more direct line from the port of Antwerp to the big British military centre at Münster where leave and demobilisation parties foregather

SIR DONALD BAILEY LOOKS AT ONE OF HIS BRIDGES: The inventor of the invaluable Bailey panel seen with Captain I. D. F. Picken and Brigadier C. L. Fox at the Nienburg Bridge, which carries the main Bremen-Hanover road across the Weser. Sir Donald has been making a tour of the Rhine Army to investigate engineering work already achieved by our forces in the occupied zone

PEACE REIGNS IN CHUNGKING—CHINA'S CAPITAL ON THE YANGTSE MAY STILL ECHO TO THE SOLDIER'S TREAD, but now the thoughts of the nation are bent on demobilisation, and Nationalist and Communist have agreed to sink their differences. An animated scene in the city after the declaration of the great truce as Nationalist troops arrive for demobilisation after many years of war—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

THE PARTY TRUCE IN CHINA

Communists and Nationalists Bring to an End Their Seventeen-year-old Feud: A Political Flare-up in Korea

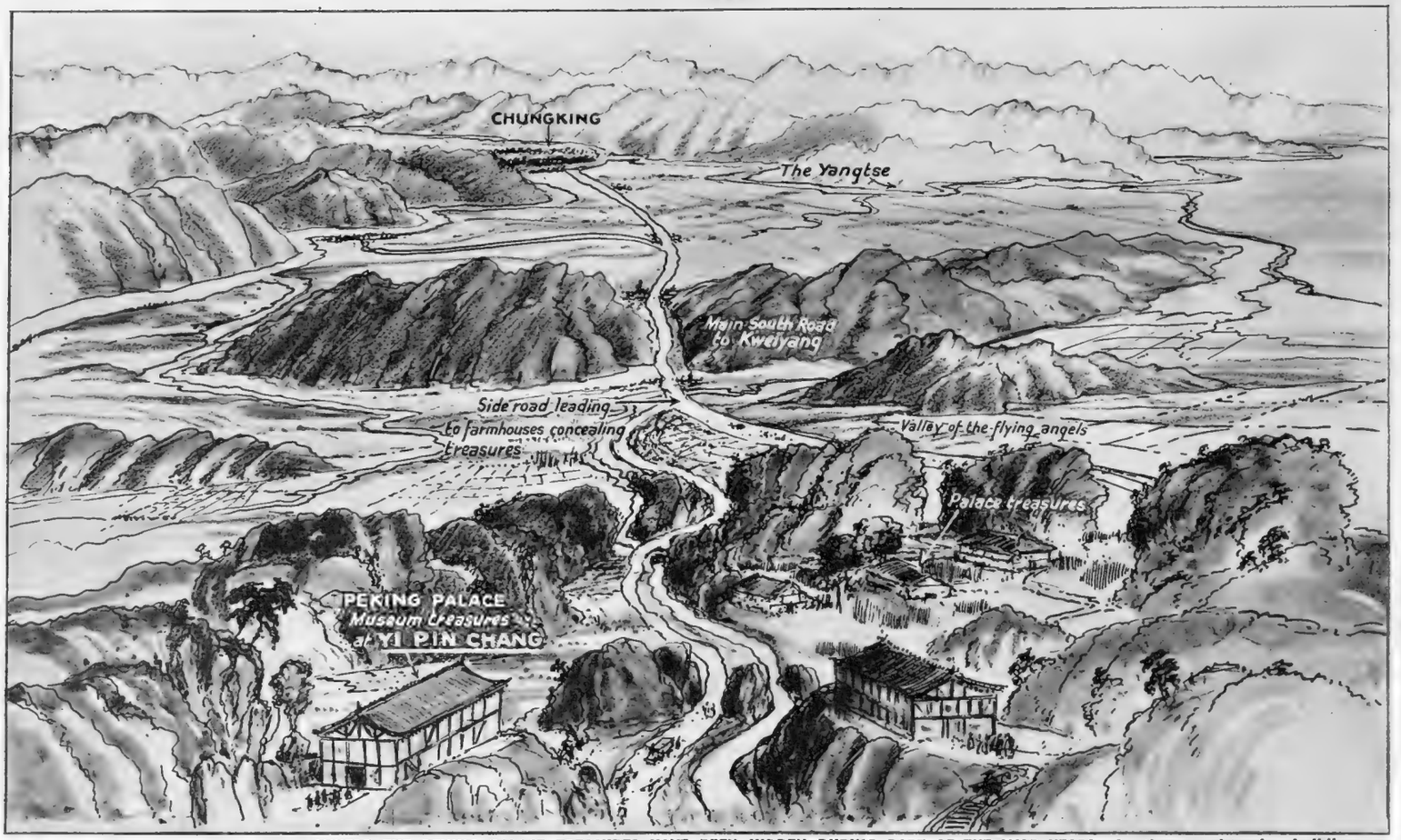
The seventeen-year-old feud between the Chinese Central Government and the Communists, which overlapped the period of the war with Japan and added to the complications of that struggle, has now at last been brought to an end, and China steps out to meet a democratic future. Such, at any rate, was the position at the beginning of February; and there is no doubt that the Kuomintang's acceptance of the plan for a Coalition Government and a new Constitution has met with general satisfaction in China. It has also proved to the world at large that China is determined to achieve unity at long last.

The Central Government and the Communists have now agreed on three main issues: (1) the immediate termination of the old single-party semi-dictatorship; (2) the setting up of a National Assembly representing all parties and charged with the drafting of a Constitution on Western democratic lines; (3) the demobilisation of China's two major armies. These Nationalist and Communist armies will be formed into a single peacetime army, divorced from any party affiliation or otherwise politically directed.

The task that lies ahead in China is no easy one, for throughout China's turbulent history it has been axiomatic that political power has been directly proportionate to the size of the army behind it. That evil system, it is recognised, must now be ended, and to do so it will be necessary to demobilise hundreds of thousands of soldiers, both Communists and Nationalists, and to get them back to work. Documentary records hardly exist, and often it is impossible to tell how many officers or men there are in any given unit. With a view to speeding up this demobilisation, a committee has been set up in Chungking to prepare detailed plans, and it has called upon the United States Ambassador, General Marshall, to act as adviser. General Marshall has already been conspicuously successful in mediating in Chinese affairs, and there is every likelihood that he will once again prove of outstanding service by assisting Marshal Chiang in the difficult post-war period which lies ahead.

KOREANS PROTEST: Demonstrators marching with hands aloft round the Government building in Seoul, the Korean capital, as they denounced the five-year trusteeship by the Allies proposed at the Moscow Conference. Meanwhile, a Russian delegation has been attempting to solve Korea's countless problems, not the least of which is the formation of a provisional Government from the Right and Left factions which have emerged from Korea's ninety or more political parties. Korean business dealings have been much complicated of late by the existence of two currencies —Russian occupation roubles in the north and Japanese-issued yen in the south

A KOREAN COMMUNIST SPEAKS OUT: Boku-Retsu, who was recently released from prison, addressing a popular meeting in Tokyo at which he called for the fuller prosecution of members of the former Japanese war party. Korea has suffered from long-continued misgovernment, and, with the defeat of Japan, her politicians now see their chance to achieve a greater measure of independence



WHERE THE PEKING PALACE TREASURES HAVE BEEN HIDDEN DURING PART OF THE WAR YEARS : In these unobtrusive buildings at Yi P'in Chang, a forgotten pocket in the Szechuan hills some thirty miles south of Chungking, many of the finer objects in the Imperial collection have been held for safe keeping, and it was there that they were seen a short while ago by Mr. Jayne, Vice-Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York—*Drawing by Percy Home*

HIDING THE PALACE TREASURES OF PEKING

Gems of Oriental Art Secreted in the Hills of Szechuan

The December issue of the excellently-produced journal of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York gives details of an interesting visit of its Museum's Vice-Director to the hidden depository of the Peking Palace Art Museum, which proved to be a veritable Sindbad's cavern of wonder and beauty. This rare collection from Peking had to be moved many times as the Japanese approached the original hiding-place, and it was finally deposited at Yi P'in Chang, among the Szechuan hills. Yi P'in Chang lies in ideal surroundings, a short distance from the Burma Road, allowing opportunity for rapid movement in the event of an even further move. The museum treasures were stored in six buildings near some peasant huts.

In his personal narrative of his visit to Yi P'in Chang, Mr. Jayne, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, writes : " I have lately returned from Yi P'in Chang, the carefully-chosen repository for the objects of very top quality from the Peking Palace Museum collection, which were spirited away more than eight years ago at the first threat of the coming of the Japanese. During the war no Westerners had access to the Palace collection, and not many, indeed, had seen even a part of it since the memorable exhibition of Chinese art at Burlington House in 1935, to which loans from the Chinese Government made such a notable contribution. Very little information came out as to the whereabouts of the collection, though we had learned that it had all been boxed and sent to Nanking on its first trek south, and later there were rumours of its being stored in caves around Chungking—rumours that gave little comfort in view of the savage bombardment the wartime capital was being subjected to. But it now seems clear that the whole collection is intact, having been kept most meticulously throughout this long period of travail. Yi P'in Chang lies some thirty miles south of Chungking, a little off the main highway between Kweiyang and the teeming, not-too-attractive wartime capital. The location is deep in the countryside. The side road leaves the highway at the Valley of the Flying Angels and follows up the winding course of a smiling little river, in which long, quiet stretches alternate with small cascades tumbling over the odd, up-ended rock formations characteristic of Southern Szechuan.

" It seemed like a forgotten pocket in the hills, overlooked by only one or two peasant huts. Twisted pines and gnarled rocks clung with wholly suitable effect to the steep slopes, while bamboo thickets in the vale completed one's feeling of having stepped into a typical Sung landscape."

***On right*—A GEM OF ORIENTAL CRAFTSMANSHIP : This seated figure of Buddha, dating from the T'ang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), was formerly in the collection of the late Mrs. Christian Holmes, and is now one of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The Museum is at present holding a special exhibition of Chinese Bronzes, and these are attracting much admiring attention among American lovers of Oriental art**

A GREAT GONG OF THE SHANG DYNASTY : A magnificent bronze from the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Collection, in New York, which is now on special exhibition in two of the galleries. The bronze is 11½ ins. in height, and, although corroded with age, its superb workmanship is still plain to see. It dates from at least 1000 years before the birth of Christ

NEW YORK'S RARE CHINESE BRONZES

The Chinese bronzes which are now on special exhibition at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art are among the finest works of their kind in existence. They are of unsurpassed craftsmanship, combined with great beauty, while all of them contain some mystic religious thought, giving immense interest to those trying to pierce into the dimness of the remote religious feeling among the very early Chinese. Special Chinese exhibitions from private collections have been seen of recent years in Europe, notably at Berlin in 1929, London in 1933, and Paris in 1936, and these had to depend entirely upon works gathered from private collectors. This roused the Metropolitan Museum to start forming its own collection, which now possesses some superb work. The Museum was able to secure from Mrs. Christian Holmes, who had gathered the greatest collection in America, but which has now been dispersed, a gilt bronze figure of a seated Buddha, of extreme beauty. From Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who had made her valuable purchases in China, they obtained two large altar pieces of the Wei Dynasty (386-573 A.D.) of whose provenance there can be no possible doubt. New York's Metropolitan can now show examples of the finest bronze work. Among them is a wine vessel (Kuang), constructed in bird form. All the space around the wings is filled with other designs, chiefly dragons, making the vessel one of extreme splendour. Then there is a covered wine-cup, the lid representing a swallow with outstretched wings, an article of great beauty and a very early wine vessel

A WINE-CUP, WITH A LID IN THE SHAPE OF A SWALLOW WITH WINGS AND TAIL OUTSPREAD : A superb specimen of the Shang Dynasty and a great rarity, as only three existing cups of this kind still retain their remarkably beautiful covers. This vessel comes from the collection of Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, which was one of the great Chinese bronze collections of modern times, but has now been dispersed. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has a number of the finer specimens in the Holmes Collection

WINE VESSELS OF THE SHANG DYNASTY : Two more notable additions to the Metropolitan Museum's bronzes. The entire front of the vessel on the left is in the form of a bird, and wings represent the main design of the sides. But within the wings dragons or serpents appear, and the spaces round the wings are adorned with many weird creatures. On the right is one of the simplest and most beautiful of all the New York bronzes. This Kuang was discovered in 1929 by the late Jörg Trubner, and, although corroded and deeply patinated by time, the essential design is clear. At one end of the cover rises a wonderful animal head with horns, and at the other end there is what purports to be a buffalo head. Beyond this the vessel is without ornament

THE NEWS AT HOME

British Service Chiefs Receive French Decorations: Repairs at Guildhall and St. Paul's: Mine-Clearance at Lowestoft

FRANCE HONOURS BRITISH SERVICE CHIEFS: Field-Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, General Alphonse Juin, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham, M. René Massigli (French Ambassador in London), Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Portal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Tedder at the ceremony in London at which General Juin, Chief of Staff of the French Committee of National Defence, conferred decorations on our war leaders, making them high officers of the Legion of Honour. Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander was also among those honoured

THE NEW BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD: The Ven. Henry McGowan, Archdeacon of Aston and Canon of Birmingham, who has now taken up his residence at Bishop's Lodge, near Wakefield, and has been consecrated in his new office by the Archdeacon of York at York Minster. His enthronement took place at Wakefield Cathedral last Saturday. The great diocese of Wakefield, with its manufacturing population, lies in Yorkshire and Lancashire

LIEUT.-GENERAL RITCHIE RECEIVES THE ACCOLADE as General Juin, Chief of Staff of the French Committee of National Defence, makes him a Commander of the Legion of Honour. Lieut.-General Ritchie played a leading part, it will be remembered, in the big Allied drive from Caen

CLEARING THE FORESHORE AT LOWESTOFT: A mine-lifting party at work. One of many now operating round Britain's coasts and bringing to completion the great task of removing our anti-invasion barriers. The Sapper in the centre carries a mine detector which, by a change in tone, records through his earphones whenever he is passing over a mine or metal object. Many of the mines laid down in 1939-40 have since been shifted by the action of the waves

PATCHING UP LONDON'S BLITZED GUILDHALL: Men at work on the bomb-ruined Art Gallery, which is now being turned into a temporary reception hall and which may have to serve the City of London for some years until the Guildhall proper is ready for use. Since the days of the blitz, when the building suffered such tremendous damage, the Guildhall has been the scene of few functions, but many will recall the appearance there of General Eisenhower when he came to the bomb-mutilated building to receive the thanks of London for his part in the liberation of Europe

REPAIRING THE BOMB-DAMAGED ORGAN OF ST. PAUL'S: The great instrument, which was silenced by blast when the Cathedral was struck in May 1941, is now undergoing a thorough overhaul, and it is hoped that the work will be completed in time for the services on Easter Sunday. *Left*—Mr. A. Wakley, who is in charge of the work, examining the stops. *Right*—Each of the pipes has been removed, and experts examine them minutely for any defects caused by the bombing

STRAIGHT BATS OF THE FUTURE: This fine plantation of cricket-bat willows is growing to maturity at Robertsbridge, Sussex. The trees are between eight and ten years old, and they are of the species known as *salix fragilis*. The wood of the female tree is regarded as preferable to that of the male, and the timber is said to vary tremendously according to the particular soil in which it is planted. In all cases, however, it is essential that the ground be of a marshy nature

YOUTH AT THE HYELM: Mr. Michael Rennie, the film actor, addressing the Parliament of the Hyelm, an organisation of residential clubs. It was set up in London about twenty years ago, and is designed to meet the needs of Public, Secondary and Technical schoolboys arriving in London to begin their business careers. The word Hyelm stands for Homes for Youthful Employees of Limited Means, and the first object of the organisation is to provide the young men with the comforts and amenities of a real home at a price they are able to afford. The internal administration of each club is supervised by the Cabinet of the Hyelm Parliament. The mace lends added dignity to these functions

LONDON'S PADDLE STEAMERS MAY SAIL AGAIN AT WHITSUNTIDE: Painting one of the paddle-boxes of the "Golden Eagle" in Nelson Dry Dock at Rotherhithe, where she is being prepared for the coming season on the waters of the Thames Estuary. This was her old haunt in the days before the war, when she carried many thousands of holiday-makers between London Bridge, Margate and Clacton. Her sister-ship, the *Royal Eagle*, is also being got ready, and they should be in action by Whitsun. The *Eagles* played their part in the war, and one of them was lost at Dunkirk. Others were used as Thames flak-ships

DESIGNED FOR THE PRIVATE FLYER: This new Miles Gemini, a twin-engined, low-wing cabin monoplane, has been designed essentially for the amateur aviator, and it could also be used as an air taxi. It has room for a pilot and three passengers, and can maintain a cruising speed of 130 m.p.h., with a fuel range of six hours. The Gemini is powered with two Cirrus Minor 100-h.p. engines, and, in normal conditions, it could maintain level flight on only one engine

DOCTORS CANNOT BE RATIONED

What Many Members of the Medical Profession Think of the Health Minister's Plans

By CHARLES GRAVES

ONE of the most important measures ever planned is likely to become an Act of Parliament in the next six weeks. This is the National Health Bill. If it is passed it will ultimately mean that no member of the public can choose his own general practitioner.

It is the one subject of conversation in the medical profession to-day, but the skimpy size of the national Press prevents any real reference to it. Briefly, the Minister of Health is riding rough-shod over every general practitioner in the country. Of these there are 22,000, of whom 4,000 subsist on private practices as opposed to being panel doctors. This, in turn, means that 5,000,000 people will one day be unable to select their own family doctor.

The St. Marylebone Medical Committee, representing 1,200 doctors in Harley Street, Wimpole Street and the neighbourhood, is in close touch with doctors all over the country who strongly protest against the forthcoming Act of Parliament. Particularly they object to the intended clause which prevents the buying and selling of private practices. The reason for their objection is self-evident. If this traditional practice is suppressed—except in the case of a doctor whose son will be kindly permitted to take over his father's business—it will mean that patients of the retiring or defunct general practitioner will be compelled, willynilly, to go to the nearest health centre organised by the Ministry.

These health centres will be automatically redundant in large cities where the local hospitals have out-patients' departments. In sparsely-inhabited areas they will be uneconomic, because the patients will have too far to travel for medical attention.

The Socialist scheme to exercise State control over doctors is said to guarantee a better medical service. This seems anomalous, because the scheme provides for shorter hours of work by the same doctors. When, moreover, one reflects that the Cabinet promised more coal if the coal industry was nationalised, whereas the reverse has been the case, the outlook becomes even gloomier than before. For if the Bill becomes law, the family doctor will be reduced to the status of a signpost, and every medical man will do his best to become a specialist, because more latitude will be allowed to him.

The medical profession is well aware of the lack of beds for T.B. cases, maternity and mental cases, chronic invalids and old people. It also realises that more consultants are required in the provinces. But it has already provided its own scheme to better these conditions. One thing is certain: many doctors will carry out their threat to emigrate if Parliament passes the Bill.

When I asked my own doctor about it all, he replied that the public needed houses before health services, that doctors cannot be rationed like cheese, and that if this rationing of doctors is really necessary because of the shortage of money, tobacco should be restricted, no spirits should be distilled, no beer should be drunk, no cinemas should be opened, until the financial situation is restored and the nation's health is safe.

The B.M.A. is particularly to be blamed for its vague reaction to the revolutionary Bill. It has confined itself to these seven points:

(1) The medical profession is, in the public interest, opposed to any form of service which leads directly or indirectly to the profession as a whole becoming full-time salaried servants of the State or local authorities.

(2) The medical profession should remain free to exercise the art and science of medicine according to its traditions, standards and knowledge, the individual doctor retaining full responsibility for the care of the patient, and freedom of judgment, action, speech and publication, without interference in his professional work.

(3) The citizen should be free to choose or change his or her family doctor, to choose, in consultation with his family doctor, the hospital at which he should be treated, and free to decide whether he avails himself of the public service or obtains independently the medical service he needs.

(4) Doctors should, like other workers, be free to choose the form, place and type of work they prefer, without Governmental or other direction.

(5) Every registered medical practitioner should be entitled as a right to participate in the public service.

(6) The hospital service should be planned over natural hospital areas centred on universities, in order that these centres of education and research may influence the whole service.

(7) There should be adequate representation of the medical profession on all administrative bodies associated with the new service, in order that doctors may make their contribution to the efficiency of the service.

In the meantime, the following memorandum has been circulated by the St. Marylebone Committee to M.P.s and other supposedly influential people.

"We, who are representative of all types of medical practice—Industrial, Rural, Specialist and Consultant—all over the country, have pleasure in sending you the accompanying address recently delivered by Lord Horder at Cardiff, as it clearly exposes the threat to personal freedom contained in the present Health Service Proposals. We take the opportunity of sending you this reprint to stress certain basic points which we consider to be of vital importance.

"We believe that Members of Parliament and the public have not begun to understand the effect widespread control of doctors by lay bodies would have on the efficiency and the humanity with which the British public have been treated for generations. The privacy of consultation between patient and doctor will be destroyed if ever the State becomes possessed of the individual's medical card, with all his (or her) history exposed to lay personnel; and the present doctor-patient relationship will be jeopardised when the doctor's first allegiance is transferred from his patient to the State.

"The 'Careful Control of Certification' which is essential to the solvency of the Social Insurance Plan will in itself involve an army of inspectors, lay and medical. Benefits, too, are to be conditional upon patients accepting the treatment recommended by State doctors, thus entailing a degree of control of the citizen by the doctor, which is wholly undesirable.

"Independent private practice for general practitioners and consultants is seriously threatened, because it would not be given the necessary share of priorities and facilities. If there is no alternative medical opinion to that provided by the State, then the British public will be delivered into the hands of the State medical officials, with no safeguard against the medical tyranny which would be fostered by State control. Opportunity for access to alternative medical opinion will be restricted by State Medical Monopoly and might eventually disappear.

"Standardisation of treatment is inevitable with Government control. This already applies now in some measure, as, for instance, in the prescription of medicines to patients included under the National Health Insurance Acts, and any considerable expansion of such control will have a sterilising influence.

"Compliance with 'Area Plans' will restrict the free choice of consultants both by practitioners and their patients, thus interfering with freedom of selection of medical attendants.

"In all the vast changes now proposed, a great deal of the citizen's liberty is threatened and the freedom of an industrious and honourable profession is likely to be sacrificed, and no doubt this will be the prelude to further attacks upon the privileges of the people and the remaining free professions."

Lord Horder's address can be summarised as demanding freedom of speech in medical affairs and free publication of scientific works. It points out the ignorance in Whitehall of the very essentials of doctoring, the danger to the voluntary hospitals created by the new proposals, the need to increase research by means of State funds and the dis-service to the community of the suggested monopolisation of medicine.

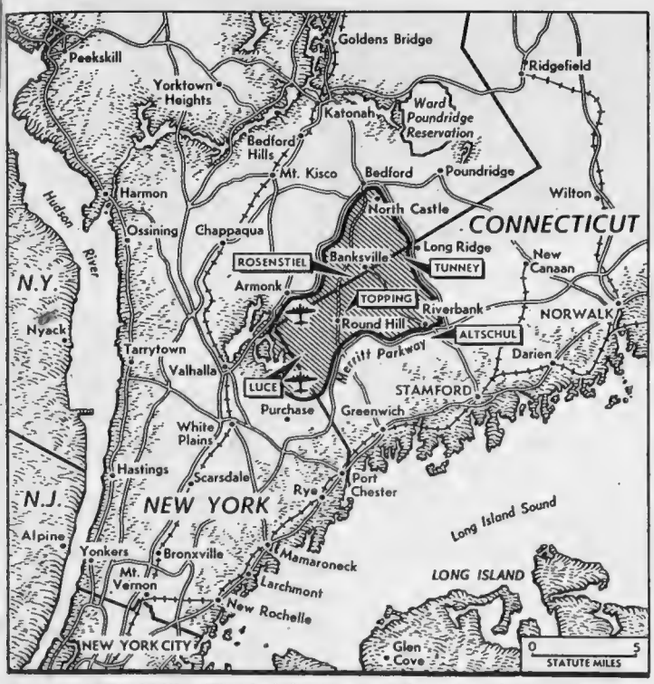
No doctor will deny that in legislating for a comprehensive medical service the Minister of Health must do his best (*a*) to see that doctors, hospitals, laboratories and other services are equally available to all classes, and (*b*) to co-operate with the Ministry of National Insurance where sickness and maternity benefits are concerned. Nor is there any doubt that doctors are not available in relatively the same numbers throughout the country.

But Mr. Bevan seems to be completely out of sympathy with those members of the middle class who like to enter paying wards in hospitals when they are ill, and expect to be fussed when they are sick. No doubt he is clinic-minded and thinks that technical service can be best supplied by a State organisation, forgetting the human side. If one believes for a single instant that members of the present Cabinet go to panel doctors when sick, there might be more excuse for this arbitrary measure. But when one knows that this is not, in fact, the case, a curious odour arises.

In the meantime, the present plan of the Cabinet seems deliberately aimed at turning general practice into sheer drudgery, the driving of the best men out of the hospitals and the removal of any incentive to good work. It is known, of course, that the doctors will not "strike," like the R.A.F. Their sense of duty is too high. But I have heard of semi-serious plans to foster sympathetic strikes among chartered accountants, barristers and other professional classes who do not want doctors to be trampled underfoot. Of course, the most popular sympathetic strike that the doctors could engineer would be one of the income-tax collectors!

WOMEN DOCTORS MEET: Dr. Carolina Kroger (centre), of Amsterdam, in conversation with Dr. Kay (left) and Dr. Irene Moore at a reception given by the British Council to fourteen Dutch women doctors who have been paying an official visit to Britain. During the Battle of Arnhem, when our troops were fighting desperately to turn the German flank, Dr. Kroger did valuable work assisting her husband in the front line

COMBATING MALNUTRITION IN CENTRAL EUROPE: A sister of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul feeding a twenty-two-months-old child, weighing only 12 lbs., with vitamin-enriched food at the Budapest Children's Hospital. The hospital, which was formerly engaged largely in scientific research, is now fighting for the lives of hundreds of babies and older children suffering from maladies that have followed directly in the path of want. United States medical officers, using their own supplies of drugs, are doing much to improve the situation



THE CHOSEN SPOT : The shaded area on this sketch-map, lying partly in New York State and partly in Connecticut, has been recommended by a sub-committee of U.N.O. as a suitable site for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations. As a result of the proposal, a storm of criticism has come from owners of local estates, who claim that their properties will be ruined. The boxed names of Luce and Tunney refer to Representative Clare Booth Luce and Gene Tunney, the boxer

U.N.O. in AMERICA

A Storm of Protest Follows the Selection of the New York-Connecticut Tract as a Permanent Headquarters

No sooner had the sub-committee of U.N.O., which had been touring the eastern seaboard in search of a permanent site, decided upon the New York-Connecticut tract than a flood of protests was at once forthcoming, largely from the wealthy estate owners living in this exclusive residential area. They gathered in a body at Greenwich High School and, with local tradesmen to back them up, they let the world know what they felt about this invasion of their privacy. Neighbouring towns, such as Stamford, were inclined to view the matter differently, expecting to benefit largely in the business sense; while the Westchester County Board made it plain that it would co-operate in such a vital matter if called upon to do so.

THE MEN WHO MADE THE CHOICE : Members of the U.N.O. site sub-committee standing on a hill near President Roosevelt's estate above the Hudson River, at Hyde Park. It was thought at first that they would select this district on account of its associations with the late President, but they finally gave their preference to the New York-Connecticut tract. Dr. Gavrilovitch, of Yugoslavia, chairman of the sub-committee, stands in the centre of the group

A FAST ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY : The celebrated Merritt Parkway, with its separate traffic lanes, skirts the southern portion of the New York-Connecticut tract chosen by the U.N.O. sub-committee. This fact undoubtedly contributed in large measure to the sub-committee's choice. The wooded nature of the country has for long appealed to wealthy New Yorkers wishing to build estates

THE WOODED, RESIDENTIAL AREA OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT : A part of the area which has been recommended as a site for the permanent home of the United Nations Organisation. Mixed feelings have been aroused locally by the recommendations, and the owners of numerous large estates in this exclusive neighbourhood have already been loud in their protests against this invasion of their privacy. This tract is less than an hour's travelling time from New York City and it has two convenient airports

TUNNEY (FORMER WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION) FACES AN INVASION : An overhead view of the fine estate near Long Ridge, which lies on the north-eastern border of the New York-Connecticut tract suggested as U.N.O.'s permanent headquarters. It belongs to Gene Tunney, who says that, while he is not opposed to the coming of U.N.O., he is reluctant to give up his home

THE VOICE OF WEALTH : Residents of Greenwich, Connecticut, many of them owners of great estates within the proposed U.N.O. tract, crowding the auditorium of Greenwich High School during a meeting held to protest against U.N.O.'s selection. Greenwich has been most outspoken about the proposals, fearing that the district might be ruined as a residential area; but the Westchester County Board is said to have favoured the U.N.O. proposals, though wishing to apply certain modifications and safeguards

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

RAFFLES, and the FOUNDING of SINGAPORE

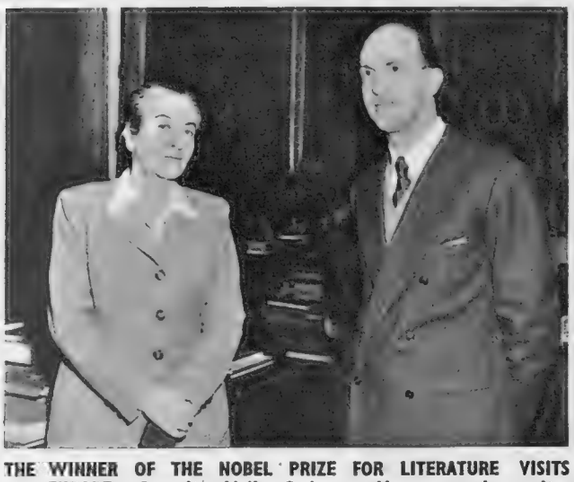
A Very Readable Biography Makes its Reappearance, and Other Reprints Which the Public May Welcome

TWO good reprints figure in this week's list of books: the first, RAFFLES OF SINGAPORE (Collins. 7s. 6d.), which was written and published some years ago, but is well worth acquiring in its revised edition. Sir Reginald Coupland, who is Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, is a superb biographer, as witness his *Wilberforce*, and this life of the founder of Singapore is not only an important book, it is an immensely readable one.

Sir Stamford Raffles, as he later became, spent a boyhood of bitter poverty, and first began to earn money at the age of fourteen. As a young man he was given a post under the East India Company in Malaya, and there he did extremely well, studying the people, their languages and their habits of life, and gained rapid promotion. His dream was to see the Malay people rescued from anarchy and lawlessness, and become prosperous under British rule.

When he was commissioned to find a new site for a British trading-post, he chose Singapore, which, by the beginning of this war, had become one of the greatest ports and strategic bases in the world. Returning to England, he lived quietly near Mill Hill, not far from his great friend Wilberforce, whose garden he laid out for him. His last public action was to organise the foundation of the London Zoo—a fact that few readers will know, perhaps—and he died at the very early age of forty-four.

The biography is little more than 130 pages long, yet in that brief compass lies all the greatness of a man's life, the originality of his spirit and the intellectual independence that made Raffles one of the finest of England's colonists.



THE WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE VISITS EUROPE: Senorita Licila Godoy y Alcayaga, who writes under the name of Gabriela Mistral, with Crown Prince Umberto during a recent visit to the Quirinal, Rome, when she discussed cultural relations between Italy and her native Chile. Senorita Alcayaga, who received the Nobel Prize last November, is hoping to come to London during her present tour

THE AFRICAN QUEEN (Michael Joseph. 7s. 6d.) was first published in 1935, and has, unfortunately, been long out of print. In my opinion, it is the best story that Mr. C. S. Forester has written so far, a superb example of his tale-telling at its best. It has nothing in common with the *Hornblower* saga except its style, nor is it, as its title might suggest, a story of dusky tribes and potentates. The *Queen*, in fact, is a dilapidated motor-launch, in which two English people, a plain woman missionary and a blasphemous little Cockney engineer, make an astonishing journey through the Belgian Congo.

These two unlikely people, a little odd in themselves and most improbable as partners in any undertaking, embark on an extraordinary adventure in the crazy little boat, and bring it to an even more extraordinary end. This is story-telling at its best, and an admirable choice for a reprint.

The third of the re-issues is Mr. Thomas Bodkin's APPROACH TO PAINTING (Collins. 8s. 6d.), first published nearly twenty years ago, and now completely revised and with four new chapters. "Man is the only animal who makes pictures. . . . Pictorial art is the only universal language. Its limits are the limits of experience. . . ." From this point of view Mr. Bodkin explains, lucidly and with zeal, the different ways from which painting may be contemplated. There is, for instance, the philosophic approach, in which speculation on the stimulus of art leads to a consideration of the nature of beauty; and the analytical approach, which is necessary to appreciation, but not a complete approach in itself.

There is the technical approach, which is no substitute for the quick instinctive response to a painting, but which can also be a great help to its appreciation; the casual approach, and what the writer calls the approach by siege. Mr. Bodkin writes as a scholar and one who has a life-long love of his subject. Whether the new reader will agree or not with his final chapters on an approach to modernity must be decided individually.

Mr. George Sava has written a book of half-fictional reminiscence which takes the form partly of letters between a father living in England and his little daughter, born in Canada and later living in various parts of Australia with her mother. Ostensibly the daughter replies to the father's letters, but actually it is the mother who writes. The second part is a kind of pseudo-diary, designed for the daughter's edification when she grows up.

Whatever the forms chosen, LINK OF TWO HEARTS (Faber. 8s. 6d.) is in fact a series of reminiscent reflections on the war years here and in Australia, and on the little incidents, sometimes pathetic, sometimes comic, which go to make up lives in peace or in the most terrible of all wars. I found it informative myself, but curiously unimportant. Perhaps because of the very personal flavour of the writing many of the events it describes seem reduced to triviality.

For anyone who likes their novels as stuffed with Romance as a pre-war eclair was with cream, I recommend Miss Anne Duffield's REPENT AT LEISURE (Cassell. 8s. 6d.). Before I begin to describe its delights, however, I would like to say that I am very disappointed in Miss Duffield, who was always a good story-teller, but who in the recent past told her stories about credible people, in whom one could take a real interest. This, I think, was particularly true of her novel about Greece during the war, *Out of the Shadows*, but is certainly not the case with her present book. Perhaps it is a brief aberration; I am only afraid that it will be a too popular one, in the most derogatory sense of that word.

The new story opens well, with a hurried and secret war-marriage ending in as hasty a divorce, but it continues with a series of lamentable coincidences, whereby the girl and her new husband, and her ex-husband with his new wife, meet in the Arabian desert and there work out their destinies under a burning sun, and the malevolent supervision of the local sheikh. The odd thing is—and this, of course, is Miss Duffield's special talent—that however banal or novelette-like these situations may be, the reader, whether avid or disapproving, does read on to the very last page. My point is that such a talent for fiction could be, and, more than that, *has* been, better employed.

I gather that THE PACIFIC WORLD (Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d.) was published in America some time ago, and certainly when the fighting forces of the United States and Britain were in action in that sphere. This fact would have given the book greater immediacy of appeal over there, but does not, on reflection, detract from the book's importance.

Mr. Fairfield Osborn, who is President of the New York Zoological Society, has edited the volume, which is, in fact, the result of the work of men of nine educational and scientific institutions. It is neither over-long nor ponderous, and its object has been to give a general picture of this enormous area which is almost half the world's surface. The book then deals with weather, population, animals, birds and butterflies, stars and ocean currents, and in its second half more particularly with the nine different regions into which it may be roughly divided. It is well produced, with clear and informative maps and an appendix of tabulated facts which should be as valuable to the anthropologist as to the ordinary student of mankind.

Adding still more to our knowledge of the world we live in, is Miss F. Tennyson Jesse's new book THE STORY OF BURMA (Macmillan. 10s. 6d.), in which the author has given a brief history of the country, an account of the religion and art of the people, and the impact upon them of modern politics. "Everything I have said in this book about Burma (except the hope for her future)," she writes, "must be considered to have been wiped out very largely by the Japanese invasion. The picture, therefore, must show Burma as she was; the unchanging Burma of the countryside, and also the growing political questions with which we had begun to deal, and with which we shall have to deal again."

A NEW ORGANIST AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY: Dr. William McKie, a forty-four-year-old Australian, who has just been demobilised, has now taken over this post, to which he was appointed in 1941 when still serving with the R.A.F. He succeeds Dr. Ernest Bullock, who has now become Professor of Music at Glasgow University. Dr. McKie was educated at Melbourne Grammar School and Worcester College, Oxford. He has been a music master at Radley and Clifton Colleges, and also organist at Magdalen College, Oxford

THE SECRET PLACES (Rich and Cowan. 9s.) is that thing which is sometimes drably described as a competent novel, but which often deserves more appreciation. Mr. Gideon Clark has written an episodic novel, mainly set in the offices of a large advertising firm and dealing with the disparate lives of the men and women who are the members of that firm. This is not an original formula, but it is cleverly used.

If there were such a thing as an unobtrusive style it would be this author's, for he contents himself with the development of his plot, or, rather, his handful of sub-plots, and leaves style to look after itself. Nevertheless, his work is readable and, in a rather humdrum way, entertaining.

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME: This combination automobile and aeroplane has just made its appearance in America, and it is a moot point whether it appears more fantastic in the air or on the ground. The wing and tail structures can be removed in five minutes to transform the plane into a touring car, which can be parked with ease in the family garage. It is powered by a 125-h.p. air-cooled engine, and has two rear wheels and one in front

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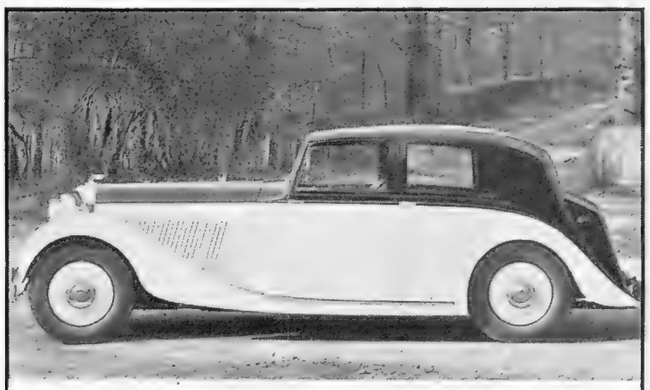

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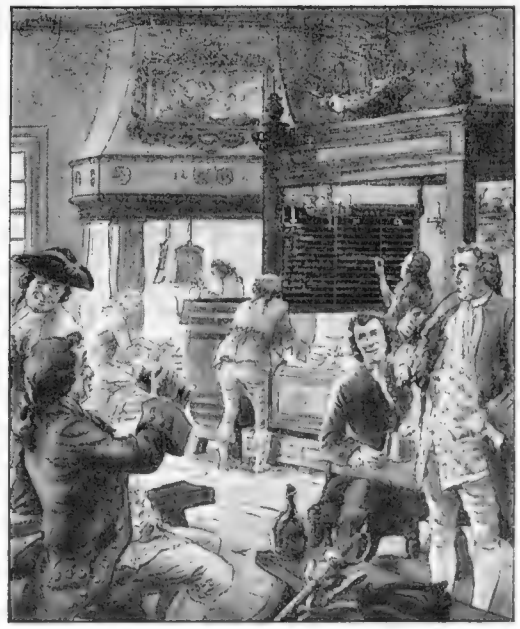

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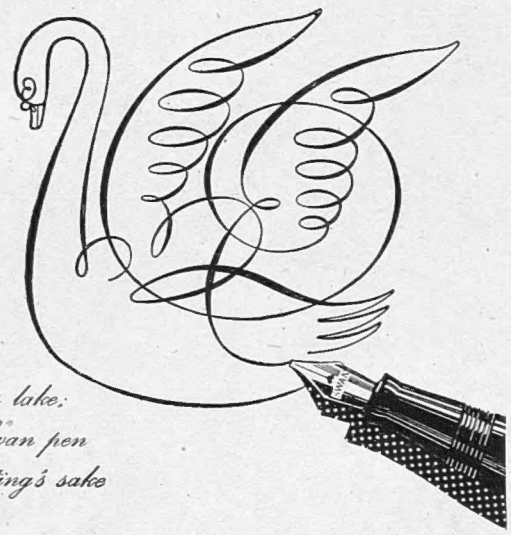

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